The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7470. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SANTA CRUZ ISLAND SAVAGES.

DEATH OF THE COMMODORE FROM HIS WOUND.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24.—The Commodore, James G. Goodenough, commanding the British squadron in Australian waters, died on the 20th inst. He had been wounded by poisoned arrows in an attack made on his flag-ship, the corvette Pearl, by the natives of Carlisle Bay, and although every effort was made to counteract its effect, the poison proved fatal. One seaman was killed and three wounded by the savages.

COMMODORE GOODENOUGH SHOT WITH A POISONED ARROW.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Colonial Office has received the following account of an attack on Commodore Goodenough and a portion of the crew of the Pearl at Carlisle Bay:

"The Commodore and party, on the 12th inst., landed in Carlisle Bay to open intercourse with the natives of Santa Cruz Island, who attacked the Sandfly in the same place last year. After remaining about an hour ashore, and making apparently satisfactory progress in the object of their mission, they were preparing to return to the ship. Suddenly the natives, who were only a few yards off, shot at Commodore Goodenough, and a poisoned arrow penetrated his left side. The boat then put off under a flight of arrows. Seven men on board were wounded, including Lieut. Hawker. Two of the wounded have since died from the effects of the poison. The others are improving. As soon as the boat returned the Pearl shelled and burned the native village, and then returned to Nelson's Bay."

ADMIRAL WORDEN'S SQUADRON.

A BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS BY THE CORPORATION OF SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—The banquet tendered to the officers of the American squadron by the corporation of Southampton was given to-night. Thirty American officers were present.

Among the guests were the American Consul, the members of the House of Commons for Stafford, Rt. Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, member for South Hampshire; Commodore Gommerel, and a large number of local notabilities.

The Mayor of Southampton proposed the health of Admiral Worden and the other American guests, and warmly eulogized the gallantry of the American Navy. He said he felt most sincere pleasure in welcoming the guests of the city, referred to the distinguished services of Admiral Worden during the late American civil war, wished America a prosperous future, and hoped she and England would continue hand in hand as examples of peace and unity.

Admiral Worden briefly thanked the Mayor for his kind expressions about himself and his country, which the Admiral said were fully reciprocated by his countrymen.

TRIPOLI.

THE INSULT TO OUR CONSUL—OFFICERS OF OUR NAVY HOOTED BY A RABBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The American war steamers Congress and Hartford arrived at Tripoli on Saturday last. A number of officers who landed from the Congress were hooted by the rabble.

Satisfaction was given for the insults to the officers who landed, but not for the previous insult to the American Consul. Up to Sunday both vessels remained at Tripoli.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

CONDITIONS TO BE EXACTED FROM THE REBELS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Russian General, Kaufman, has replied to the Khokand rebels, agreeing to acknowledge the new Khan if Russia be indemnified for losses by the insurrection, and the treaties between the Russian Government and the late Khan be accepted and observed by the new one.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF SERBIA BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The Porte is concentrating a large force in the direction of Nissa, in consequence of the part taken by the Serbians in the insurrection in Herzegovina. The military occupation of Serbia is regarded as not improbable.

SPAIN.

A TRUCE AT SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Carlists in Seo de Urgel have offered to surrender, and negotiations are in progress for a capitulation.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The garrison of the Citadel of Seo De Urgel have hoisted a flag of truce, and hostilities have been suspended. Gen. Lizzarraga, the Carlist commander, offers to surrender on conditions which Gen. Martinez Campos rejects. Negotiations continue, and it is probable that a capitulation will be signed to-day.

KING ALFONSO TO MARRY A DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—*L'Univers* announces the intended marriage of King Alfonso of Spain to the oldest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 animals are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other parts of England.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD RYAN.

LONDON, Aug. 25—5:30 A. M.—Sir Edward Ryan, Vice Chancellor of the University of London, is dead.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—The steamer Oder, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York Aug. 14 for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

TURKEY.

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

LONDON, Aug. 25—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna says that the eldest son of the Sultan of Turkey is going to Crete with a squadron to prevent the threatened insurrection.

CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The sixth biennial convention of the Empire State Deaf Mutes Association will be held here, commencing to-morrow and closing on Friday. The session on Wednesday morning will open with an address from Mayor Winslow, of this city, and the President's address will follow. Fort Lewis Solivey, of Aurora, will deliver an address, and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New-York, will deliver a lecture on marriage. In the evening religious services for deaf mutes will be conducted in Trinity Church by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet. On Thursday the members of the association will make an excursion to the Thousand Islands, and will return to hold another meeting on Friday. Large numbers of delegates are arriving this evening.

THE INFLATION CONVENTION.

ITS FAILURE PREDICTED—THE MEN ENGAGED IN THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—The inflation convention, which has been so widely advertised to be held here to-morrow, will suffer from a great contraction of the list of speakers that was first announced. Of all who were expected only Judge Kelley has put in an appearance. Senator Carpenter withdraws without giving his views on inflation, and Senator Gordon is not to be present. Henry Carey writes a long letter advocating a non-exportable currency, and the letter will take the place of his promised speech. Kelley is on hand, proving himself to have at least some love for the bad cause which he is trying to serve. The affair has been worked up by Moses W. Field, of the elegant toilet, and the attendance is likely to be large of laboring men and Communists.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

THE CONVENTION IN RICHMOND, VA.—ORGANIZATION OF THE VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—The Colored Educational Convention to-day organized the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, with J. W. Cromwell, President; J. H. Holmes, Treasurer; J. H. Bowser, Recording Secretary, and E. O. Bolling, Corresponding Secretary. J. W. Cromwell spoke on the difficulties of the colored youth in obtaining education in Virginia. After enumerating the inadequate provision made by the State, the prejudices of the whites, the carelessness and poverty of the negroes, he avowed himself in favor of requiring the payment of the poll tax before a man be allowed to vote, and of Federal aid in educating the blacks. In conclusion, he said that the chief difficulty in the way of the progress of the colored people was the disposition of the negro to ape the whites, considering that he had made a great advance when he had badly copied from an imperfect model. The negro should seek to develop his own inherent excellences, without servile imitation of another race. The so-called Anglo-Saxons were a mixture of various races and civilizations, and they might yet be improved by an addition of colored blood to give them fresh vigor and increased warmth.

Rev. W. R. Derrick strongly urged compulsory education as the salvation of the race, and O. M. Steward read an essay on "Uniformity of Text-books in Schools." Committees were appointed on a monthly publication of the progress, statistics, and history of the negro in Virginia, to request the Board of Education to establish a colored normal school, to collect all matters of history creditable to the negro race, and on trades and labor. Resolutions were adopted asking all ministers in Virginia to co-operate with the association in promoting enlightenment by forming local associations and otherwise; that education, virtue, and health be inculcated as the chief aims of life; that parents should place their children at trades, and that the Board of Education be asked to increase the number of colored schools. To-night the programme of addresses and essays was concluded, and the association adjourned to meet at the First African Baptist Church in this city on the third Tuesday of August, 1876.

AN ILLINOIS TRAGEDY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—The little village of Roachtown, St. Clair County, Ill., was the scene of a bloody tragedy Sunday evening. Alfred Kefer, an engineer, employed at a mill in the place, and George Siegfriend, a farmer living in the vicinity, were testing their skill in shooting at a mark with shot-guns, when an altercation arose between them as to which had made the best shot. Siegfriend advanced toward Kefer, with the evident intention of striking him, and Kefer warned him off, but the other continued advancing in a menacing manner, and Kefer lodged a charge of shot in his body, killing him almost instantly. Kefer went to Bellville, gave himself up to the authorities, and was placed in jail.

A MESSAGE FROM DONALDSON, THE LOST AERONAUT.

PORT HOPE, Mich., Aug. 24.—A bottle was found washed ashore this morning containing the following:

Over Lake Michigan at 8 P. M. of the evening of starting, about thirty miles from Chicago and about three thousand feet high. A gale is coming from the north-east. The balloon is getting out of order, the gas escaping fast. Can't remain up much longer. Will surely land in the lake. Fearful storm.

(Signed,) DONALDSON.

The writing is well preserved.

TWO MEN SHOT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Albert Molitor, a merchant and lumberman, of Rogers City, and Edward Sullivan, his book-keeper, were both shot, probably fatally, last night, while standing at a desk in Molitor's store. Fourteen buckshot entered Molitor's side, and it is scarcely possible that he can recover. Sullivan was shot in the face, receiving a fearful wound. The shots were fired through the window, and the assassin is unknown, but is supposed to be one of Molitor's laborers. He had been quarreling with them during the day.

SOUTHERN CROP REPORTS.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 24.—The first bale of new cotton from South-western Arkansas and North-western Texas was shipped from this place to-day to St. Louis. The crops are exceedingly fine in this vicinity. There is an abundant corn crop. Five million bushels of wheat from Texas and Arkansas will be shipped North this season. Cotton was never better. The prospects for the Fall trade are inviting. There is no fever here, and all are hopeful.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The citizens of Yarmouthport, Cape Cod, held a mass-meeting to-day and nominated Rev. Azariah Eldredge as an independent candidate for Congress from the First District. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that for twenty five years the citizens of Cape Cod had supported candidates from elsewhere, and now believed they were entitled to make the selection.

EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Ex-Senator Carpenter has written a letter saying that the announcement that he would address the National Greenback Convention at Detroit was made without his authority, and that he will not be present on that occasion.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A SPIRITED CONTEST—COURTNEY THE WINNER—THE JUNIOR SCULLERS' RACE—THE WINNERS' TIME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The weather to-day was everything that an oarsman could have wished. A faint breeze, cool and invigorating, admitted of unrestrained physical exercise without discomfort, and yet it was so gentle that the slight riple on the bosom of the lake barely took away the glitter of the dead-calm water. Under such favorable conditions humanity looked bright and cheerful, and the practical element, with good reason, anticipated good time to be made in the several races. Courtney being a very expensive venture at the odds asked against the field, many anxious prove their keen judgment in such matters, offered to bet that fourteen minutes would be beaten, and the result of the race for the State championship proved the possibility of this truly wonderful achievement, with twenty seconds to spare. In order not to incur the risk of a midday change in the weather, the association decided to start the first race each day promptly at 11 o'clock, previous experience having so often found the unreliability of fair promises on the part of the weather after the sun had fairly passed the meridian. When the echo of the first gun carried the order to prepare, however, the grand stand and other eligible points of observation were but sparsely occupied, but before the champion of the State crossed the line the grand stand was nicely filled, and the lake presented a most picturesque appearance. The course for the two races rowed to-day was two miles, with one turn, starting from a line off the lower end of the grand stand to and around separate turning buoys and return, finishing at the starting line.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The first race was for the championship of the State of New-York, the prizes being the handsome challenge medal offered for the first time last year, and which was then won by Courtney in 14:44, without being hard pushed; also a presentation cup, as a memento of the event. The candidates for the honors of the Empire State to-day drew in line as follows, numbering from the grand stand:

David Roach Waverley Boat Club, New-York.

Charles E. Courtney, Union Springs Boat Club, Union Springs, N. Y.

J. W. Maxwell, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Greenpoint, Long Island.

James T. McCormick, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.

James Riley, Neptune Rowing Association, West Brighton, Staten Island.

James H. Girvin, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.

The boats being fairly aligned and held by their sterns, the referee, Mr. Neville, asked the usual question, "Are you ready?" and a moment later the sharp crack of the gun completed the order to shoot, and there were no laggards. Before the smoke from the gun had mingled with that of the judges' steamer the entire line of ambitious scullers had leaped away for the lead. McCormick was the first to break the string, and for fifty yards he held the lead, with Courtney and Riley in full chase, and Roach also well up among the leaders, Maxwell and Girvin gradually dropping out of the line astern. At the end of the first quarter McCormick's glory waned under a dozen vigorous strokes on the part of Courtney, who dashed to the front seemingly without any great effort, and then gradually increased his lead to the end. At the half mile Courtney had four lengths clear, and Riley here also passed McCormick, rowing abreast of Roach. Maxwell and Garvin made a pretty fight to put each other on the tail end of the race, the Beaverwyck man being at last compelled to accept that humble position. Courtney, not the least distressed, made his time, one mile, in 6m. 18s., Riley being the next around in 6m. 40s. McCormick was the third to turn, Roach fourth, Maxwell fifth, and Garvin last. A half mile from the finish Courtney, rowing steadily, about thirty-four strokes per minute, was leading Riley, with twenty lengths of clear water between them, Riley having ten lengths from McCormick, who had about a half clear length before Maxwell. Girvin was now disputing the honor to be last with Roach, and Roach was but a length better than his Beaverwyck friend at the finish. The places in the race and the time are as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1. Courtney	13	39½	4. Maxwell	14	50½
2. Riley	14	00½	5. Roach	15	01½
3. McCormick	14	36½	6. Girvin	15	15½

THE JUNIOR SCULLERS' CONTEST.

The next race, the junior scullers', for a handsome gold presentation medal, followed with but little delay, the following competitors drawing in line:

G. E. Man, Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.

James Riley, Neptune Rowing Association, West Brighton, Staten Island.

P. C. Ackerman, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.

George W. Lathrop, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.

James H. Girvin, Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.

F. W. Tompkins, Wolvenhook Boat Club, Green Island, N. Y.

R. H. Robinson, Union Springs (N. Y.) Rowing Club.

R. H. Orr, Seawanhaka, Greenpoint, Long Island.

Riley and Lathrop were the first to get off when the starting signal was given, Ackerman, however, keeping them close company. Girvin dropped out after rowing a hundred yards, Man, Tompkins, and Robinson bringing up the rear abreast. At the end of the first quarter mile Riley and Lathrop had a hot brush for the lead, with Ackerman still lapping them. At the half mile the right to lead was assumed by Riley, who, rowing in good form, with a long, sweeping stroke, opened a gap of four lengths, which he held to the end. Lathrop and Ackerman were inseparable all through the race, Lathrop holding his especial opponent at just about a half length all the way around.

The mile buoy was turned by Riley in 6m. 45s., Lathrop and Ackerman going around almost together in 7m.; then Robinson, Tompkins, Orr, and Man last. There was no change on the return, the order of the arrival and time of race being as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1. Riley	14	01½	5. Tompkins	14	59¾
2. Lathrop	14	07½	6. Orr	15	34½
3. Ackerman	14	10	7. Man	15	42½
4. Robinson	14	38¾			

This concluded the races of the first day.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.—A pigeon-shooting match took place this morning at Monmouth Park race-course between Messrs. Charles Johnes and Ramsdell Moore, the New-York stock brokers, for $1,000 a side, Long Island Club rules; 21 yards rise 80 yards, boundary, 50 birds each, 1¼ ounce shot. The match was well contested, with the following result: Johnes killed 44, and Moore 41 birds. A large number of gentlemen were present, and were deeply interested. The betting was $100 to $75 on Moore. A large amount of money changed hands on the result.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NEW COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter of instructions to the Commissioners just appointed by him to examine the Chicago Custom-house building, in which he recognizes the need of an early completion of this important public work, not only to the government but to the prosperity and business interests of the City of Chicago, and at the same time he recognizes the responsibility resting upon the department, and the paramount duty of preventing the sacrifice of a large sum of public money upon a work which may not possibly be safely completed. The appropriation for the building was $2,000,000. For these reasons he has determined to confide to the Commissioners the review of the former conflicting reports as a basis of action for the department, or for the information of Congress. And, that their investigation may be full and accurate, their attention is invited to the following points, namely:

First—To the nature and condition of the foundation of the building, this being of first and paramount importance, and that by all such tests and appliances in mechanics and engineering as may be advisable and necessary they will ascertain and report whether it be of the proper level, on firm ground, and of adequate strength, in all respects, to support the building proposed to be erected on it, and if not, how and in what way and at what probable cost the defects in the foundation may be relieved.

Second—To the nature and qualities of the stone out of which the edifice is being constructed—whether it has the durability, strength, and other qualities desirable for such a structure.

Third—To the indications shown of the sufficiency or otherwise of the stone and other materials in so much of the structure as has been accomplished.

Fourth—Whether any change in the plans or the material to be used in the construction of the building should be made, and if so, what; and an estimate of the probable cost of such changes, adding such suggestions as will give practical effect to the conclusions they may reach in connection with the whole matter thus confided to them.

Entertaining confidence in their intelligence, impartiality, and qualifications to discharge these duties, the Secretary hopes that they will as a Commission effect an organization and proceed at once to Chicago, and particularly and thoroughly investigate the matters confided to them, informing themselves by all such means as they may deem proper to adopt as well as by their own personal examination.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—The Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Vose, arrived here this morning, and was received by the United Train Artillery, entertained at breakfast, and escorted to the boat for Oakland Beach, where Gen. Burnside welcomed the New-York regiment to the State. The Seventy-first then went into camp at the beach, and commenced the regular routine of camp duty.

A SCHOONER DISMASTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Signal Office reports the following from Cape May:

A large three-masted schooner, name unknown, struck on a shoal between this city and the light-house, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, and carried away both main and mizzen masts half way above the deck. She soon floated off, and started toward the Delaware Breakwater under head sail, with a brisk north-east wind and a heavy sea.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Germans of this village held a Saengerfest to-day. Societies from the principal cities and villages in this section, including Scranton, Honesdale, Hawley, and Newburg, have arrived. To-night a grand concert will be held in the Opera-house. There was a long procession this afternoon. To-morrow the festivities will close with a grand picnic at Kirk's Grove.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. POST, OF NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Grand Jury of Orange County, now in session here, has indicted Robert Gibson for assault with intent to kill Alfred Post, President of the Highland National Bank. Gibson shot at Mr. Post in the street last Tuesday, alleging interference in his family arrangements as the cause of the act.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—Specials to the Chicago papers from Rockford, Ill., state that an excursion train, with about eight hundred passengers, was thrown from the track by striking a cow while returning to that city from Geneva Lake last night. The engine and the baggage and two passenger cars were wrecked, one passenger killed and six wounded, some of them fatally.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—James B. Hulz, President of the Middletown National Bank, and Treasurer of the New-York State Homoeopathic Asylum for Insane, at this place, was thrown from his wagon at about 1 o'clock this afternoon and seriously injured about the head. He has been insensible since the accident, and it is feared that his skull is fractured and his injuries may prove fatal.

ARRESTED FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

LEBANON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Martin Hoke, of this county, was arrested to-day by a Deputy United States Marshal for manufacturing cigars without having paid the special tax, and selling the same without properly boxing and stamping them. The prisoner has been taken to Philadelphia.

RESUMPTION OF MILLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, which suspended work on the 10th of July last, will resume with a full force on Monday next. The mills give employment to 1,250 operatives. The sales of stock on hand have been large, and the prospect is regarded as encouraging.

THE TORONTO MEDICAL CASE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Dr. Knapp Ballou, specialist and M. D., was again before the Police Magistrate this morning, at the instigation of the Medical Council. The case was remanded until the 28th inst.

CORRECTION IN BRITISH CROP REVIEW.

In consequence of an error made in course of its transmission by cable, the *Mark Lane Express* crop review, published Monday morning, was made to say of wheat in England: "New samples look well in comparison with those of last year." A correction of this passage has been received from the cable company to-day, making it read: "New samples look poor in comparison with those of last year."

SIR EDWARD RYAN.

Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, M. A., F. R. S., whose death is announced by cable, was born in 1793. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1817 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College. Subsequently he became Chief Justice at Calcutta, and afterward one of the Controllers of the Exchequer and a Puisne Judge. In 1843 he was sworn a Privy Councilor, and in 1846 was appointed a Commissioner of Railways.

MOUNTAIN ATTRACTIONS.

WHERE THE CATSKILLS EXCEL.

THE TRIP UP THE MOUNTAIN—NATURAL ATTRACTIONS—WHAT ONE SEES FROM THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—THE WALKS AND DRIVES NEAR AT HAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

It is extreme folly for people to come here to *do* the place, in order that they may tell others that they have done it. They come on Saturday night; on Sunday morning they glance at the view from the hotel terrace and say "very fine;" on Sunday afternoon they visit the Kauterskill Falls and say "very fine." From the falls they are driven to one or two other points of interest, which they also stamp as being "very fine," and then they return in hot haste to the Metropolis in the full belief that they have done the Catskills very thoroughly indeed. These are the ones who are lavish in the matter of alpenstocks, and who have mountain dresses made for them by fashionable milliners, in which tawdry red strives with ambitious braiding. These individuals whose chief aim in life is to be conspicuous, are often taken, both at home and abroad, for fair specimens of American travelers, than which nothing can be more unjust. I will venture to say that in no country is there a stronger love for the beauties of natural scenery, and that there is in New-York a far larger average of people who can properly appreciate and enjoy the majestic contours of the mountains, the wild and savage beauty of the forests on slope and crest, and the placid loveliness of lonely lakes hid in sequestered valleys, than would be found either in London or Paris. Our Bostonian friends are quite as sensitive to the deep charms of nature, but they do not come here to enjoy themselves absolutely, but rather to compare what we have here with the White Mountains. They admire with a mental reservation in favor of Mount Washington, Mount Carter, North Conway, and Franconia Notch.

For my part, I confess that there is a grandeur about these scenes which surpasses the Catskills. Those massive granite giants have a solemnity about them, a stillness which impresses upon one's mind the idea of eternity. But while acceding to them superior grandeur, one can justly claim for the Catskills superior beauty and scenery of an infinitely more varied character. The specialty of the Catskills is their ledges. These great hills are of an intensely hard limestone, and the shoulders are incumbered with huge bowlders of breccia. The shoulders of each mountain seem to be built up in the same fashion. There is a slope of timber or of grass and wild flowers, and then there is an immense wall seventy to a hundred feet in height of the hard limestone. Then succeeds another tree-covered slope, and then another wall, until the summit is reached. The edges of these walls are very broad and are the "ledges." They afford from every point the most admirable views of the surrounding country, so that it is impossible to wander on these mountains without having one's eyes arrested by far-stretching scenes spread before one like a map. On the top of the shoulder occur the great masses of breccia, a conglomerate of a whitish lime-like substance with pebbles of quartz and other stones. This is thought to be a petrified beach, and its presence in these elevated localities would seem to indicate that the level of America has been greatly raised; that once upon a time the Catskills must have been islands of a former sea, studded with icebergs. The action of the latter upon some of the boulders is clearly perceptible, the faces of the quartz pebbles having been ground off.

From the shoulder one passes to the summits by painful toiling up the crest. This is because it is rugged, not that it is steep, for there are only a few places where one has to climb, and for the most part this is where a line of breccia boulders has formed a fortification. It is in such places that the bears which still haunt the Catskills love to make their dens. They choose the recesses between the huge masses, and make themselves a bed of the branches of the balsam pine, or of the spruce. One can notice in the neighborhood of such places the trees which Bruin affects, because the bark is all torn with the great claws. It almost seems that the bears have some faint idea of making for themselves a sort of steps, because apparently they put their claws in the same place every time. On the plateaus of the mountain shoulders and summits the huckleberry bushes grow in myriads, and the bears are very fond of them, so that it is strange that none of the wanderers here who love the mountains have not come across one of man's poor relations. It is my opinion that the bears, although the original settlers, have, with a fine spirit of delicacy, concluded to feed at night-time and to sleep by day, so as not to have any disagreeable contretemps with tourists. For we see traces of them in every direction, but them we never see. We hear the cry of young eagles, we see a bird of freedom hovering in the air below us, we startle the pheasants berrying, and they in return startle us by the rocket-like whiz with which they take their departure. But dear old Bruin keeps himself invisible. He visits the fruit-trees and the corn-fields with due regularity, however, and occasionally we come across men who accuse him of taking young hogs.

The plateaus are generally bare, with the exception of the huckleberry bushes. Sometimes, however, we find one on which pines and spruces had grown to a fair height, and were then killed by some savage wind. The trunks are all twisted, just as a woman twists a wet cloth she is wringing dry, and I suppose all the sap and life of the trees were wrung out too. All other parts of the mountains are very well wooded, having pines, spruces, hemlocks, white birches, oaks, and sometimes nut-trees. There are places where the trees grow close to the ledges, but in general there is an edging of some five or six feet of bare rock. When familiarity with the hills has bred contempt of danger, one can stand upon the brink and, looking downward, examine the great wall-like precipice that goes sheer down for a hundred feet and more. One can see the seams in the limestone rock, the tiny ferns, the mosses, and here and there the delicate stems of the harebells waving their blue cups in the sunlight. Below the wall commences the forest slope, of a bright, vivid green, and suddenly there is a change of hue—the green is much darker and the forms of the foliage are lost. This is because a ledge invisible to our eyes has intervened, and the last trees of the near slope are mingled with the far-away woods of another slope much below it. One looks and looks longingly from these ledges at the fair broad plains below, full of human life and human struggle and endeavor. Around us all is God's handiwork—rock and bush and tree, wild beast in its lair, and free bird upon the wing. Below, man has been nibbling at the earth. The broad breast of the dear mother has been marked with geometrically divided fields. The straight line, so abhorred of nature and art, rules supreme. The white patches of the buckwheat, the darker fields of corn, are in squares and parallelograms. So also are the orchards, where peach-trees seem to our eyes the size of cabbages. White specks of cottages, square, also dot the expanse, and the only points that have resisted the straight line are where snatches of forest land diversity the fields.

AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

The Mountain House is built upon the ledge of the shoulder of South Mountain, and its natural advantages have been improved by art, so that in front of the house is a real terrace, which an Italian magnifico would have made the eighth wonder of the world. The more I gaze at the view from this terrace the more am I impressed with the impotence of words in description. They will not take the place of eyes. If some one very dear to me were blind and I had to be his eyes, how could I describe the scene from my bedroom window. It is early morning. The sun has been up about an hour, and his warm rays fall upon my table and warm the hand that holds the paper as I write. When the sun is in front of the hotel we are warm; when he withdraws himself we are bitterly cold. Last night there were fires throughout the building, and people were shivering. Those who like myself had come without overcoats were fairly compelled to cluster round the stoves. Now it is quite warm; not oppressively so, not in the least sultry, but delightfully sunny, the air being fresh and perfumed by the spruce trees on the summit. People who are fond of scenery, and devoted to mountains, love this house with a frenzy of affection, and return year after year with unabated fondness. People who come because it is fashionable nowadays to do the Catskills as a tribute to the æstheticism of the age, are eternally grumbling and saying, "When we were at Saratoga we had so and so." It is a pity that they should view things here with Saratoga eyes, because they only spoil their own enjoyment of the many excellences of this very good hotel. They are like the Bostonians, who come here to make a comparison with the White Mountains, and who say with an air of triumph, "I prefer the Glen House." In some things the Millikens are ahead, for they keep an excellent hotel; in other things the Mountain House is ahead. Instead of growling because there is more fish in the Glen House than here, they should choose the things that here excel the Glen House, such as the broiled chickens, the vegetables, the fruit, and the pastry.

I do not know much about the drives, being accustomed to wander on foot, but there is a printed list of about twenty places which can be visited in a carriage. The number of teams coming and going is apparently infinite, but many of them belong to people who board in farm-houses throughout the mountain region, and who visit the Mountain House solely to see the magnificent view from the terrace. With a spirit of genial kindness which does him credit the proprietor throws the whole of his place open to these strangers who are not within his gates, and the only restriction he has ever made is that no one who is not vouched for in some way can obtain anything at the bar, which is solely kept for the guests of the house. The Laurel House proprietor, who owns the Kauterskill Fall, is not so generous, for he levies a tax of twenty-five cents upon every visitor. I went there in the early morning of yesterday, and was surprised to find how false were the impressions which I had obtained from reading. I had been led to believe that the water, being insufficient to produce anything like a grand fall, was carefully hoarded up in a reservoir, and when a twenty-five cents appeared was turned on from some tap. Imagine my surprise when I saw a waterfall that would fairly vie with the Bridal Veil Fall of the Yosemite. The height from which the stream leaps to the valley below is very considerable, and the surface of the falling column is not able to resist the impetus of the fall, which drags it away from the main body, or the central column, of the water. Nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of the water, which breaks away and is precipitated in independent masses, for, as they are projected downward, they assume the appearance of arrow-heads. The main shaft of the fall is encompassed by them in a fantastic network, which delights the senses immeasurably. This view is strongest from the level of the first shute, but if one descends to the base of the second fall, not a very interesting cataract, the appearance of the fall, as seen from below, is of a heavy fall of snow. The surroundings are so beautiful that whether there is much water or little the scene will be always one of surpassing interest. One catches a partial glimpse of the famous Clove in the distance, and the valley through which the stream descends is strikingly picturesque. But the great charm is in the immense arch which the falling waters have made for themselves at the first shute. The soil over which the stream is precipitated is of the hardest limestone, but half way down the fall is a stratum of soft red-stone, which has been scooped out by the action of the water, leaving an immense vault of lime-stone rock, under which we can pass with ease.

GAR.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ten dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury, yesterday, from Rochester, N. Y.

In a single-scull race at St. Stephens, yesterday, Landers, of Mass., was defeated by Bradley, of St. John.

Gens. Sherman and Slocum and Miss Sherman passed through Kansas City yesterday evening en route for St. Louis.

Mr. Ross left Whitehall, N. Y., last evening, and will arrive in Plattsburg to-morrow morning in search of his missing child.

The bark Sabra Moses, ashore on the Half Moons, Cape Negro, is a total wreck. She has been condemned and ordered to be sold.

The statement of the affairs of D. W. Coward & Co., the Ottawa insolvents, shows their liabilities to be $100,000 and their assets $80,000.

Sankey, the revivalist, was accorded a public reception by the citizens of Newcastle, Penn., his home, on his return there last week.

Barnes' hotel, at West Rutland, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Loss about $10,000; partially insured.

Besides Perley & Pattee's, a number of other lumbering establishments will close their sawmills on Saturday next. This will throw 2,000 men out of employment.

The Post Office Department, having received information that the bark Eliza Barss will sail from New-York for Bermuda on the 25th inst., has ordered the mail for that place to be dispatched by that vessel.

In an altercation between two servants at the Cliff Cottage, Newport, yesterday afternoon, Jeremiah H. Crump stabbed Samuel B. Lowden with a carving knife, inflicting probably fatal injury. Crump was locked up.

Mrs. Betsey Straw, of Warner, N. H., who lacks only two months of being one hundred and one years old, is knitting a pair of white worsted stockings for Dr. Lambert, of New-York, and another pair for A. T. Stewart.

WASHINGTON.

THE DUTY ON SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

MODIFIED CLASSIFICATION BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—THEFT OF MONEY-ORDER BLANKS FROM THE POST OFFICE BUILDING—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MISSING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Goods known as "smokers' articles" are subjected under the tariff law to an ad valorem duty of seventy-five per cent. In consequence of this heavy duty, importers are extremely exacting in the character of goods classified under that head. In some instances Customs officers have classified certain earthenware figures and ornaments as "smokers' articles," and imposed the same rate of duty as is provided for goods designed for and exclusively used in the consumption of tobacco, cigars, and snuff. The seventy-five per cent. duty is imposed upon "pipe cases, pipe stems, tips, mouthpieces, and metallic mountings for pipes, and all other parts of pipes or pipe fixtures, and all smokers' articles." An appeal was recently made to the Treasury Department for a proper classification of goods of this character, and decision is made that the articles to be included under the term "all smokers' articles" are indicated to a considerable extent by the enumeration which precedes, and that articles which are adapted for the use of others than smokers cannot be regarded strictly as "smokers' articles," and are not therefore embraced in that term. At New-York and Boston articles similar to those appealed have been classified as "colored and glazed earthenware," liable to a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem. The department decides that such classification and rate of duty is correct, and has instructed Collectors who have charged a higher rate of duty to readjust entries where protest and appeal have been taken within the time prescribed by law.

THEFT OF MONEY-ORDER BLANKS.

This afternoon a horse and wagon were backed up to the Post Office building, on the F street side, when two or three persons began loading the wagon from the basement with sacks of what appeared to be waste paper. The watchman approaching them, they ran away, leaving the horse and wagon, which were transferred to the Police. The contents of the wagon proved to be money-order blanks, worth about $20 per thousand. As near as could be estimated, about one hundred thousand of them are missing, and it is probable that some were taken before to-day. The entire basement is undergoing repairs, and a large gang of stone-cutters and laborers are constantly passing out and in while teams are loading and unloading material. The thieves took advantage of this opportunity to commit the larceny.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY CASE.

It will be recollected that several months ago the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia presented William S. King on a charge of perjury, in connection with large sums of money received by him on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy account. An indictment was framed, but no day fixed for the trial, owing to the absence from the country of the material witness, Richard B. Irwin. The same Grand Jury began the investigation of the case of Hon. John G. Schumacher, similarly charged, but did not conclude it, the testimony of Richard B. Irwin being necessary to lay the foundation for a presentment. The opinion is privately expressed by a prominent officer of the law that neither of these persons could be convicted without the testimony of Irwin, who, it is said, is now in Europe, and therefore beyond the service of a judicial process.

FIRST ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General Pierrepont resumed his official duties to-day. It is probable that a First Assistant Attorney General will be appointed during the present week. The name of this officer has not been made public, but it is ascertained that the appointment will be made from New-England.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

District Attorney Fisher and ex-Judge Wilson, counsel for the Government in the Treasury robbery case, this afternoon filed a petition in the District Supreme Court for the sale of the goods attached as the property of W. H. Ottman, who is now in jail to answer a charge of complicity in the robbery. It is stated the care of the goods involves an expense of $220 per month, which has to be paid by the Government. Counsel for the accused will oppose the sale, and ask that the goods be transferred to the care of Mrs. Ottman, upon her giving a bond for twice the amount of the appraised value of the goods.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, with brisk northerly winds, cool, cloudy weather, and high barometer. Local rains are reported from the north-west and south-west and clear or fair weather from the remaining districts, with easterly to southerly winds and slight changes in temperature and barometer. The barometer has risen and is highest in New-England, and has fallen and is lowest in the North-west.

The Ohio River has fallen at all stations. The Mississippi has fallen rapidly at Cairo, Memphis, and Helena, and risen one inch at Vicksburg and two inches at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clearing and cool weather, with northerly winds veering to easterly and southerly, and high but slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, light rains near the coast, and fair weather in the interior, with low temperature, north to east winds, and stationary or rising barometer during the day, followed by falling barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy and cool weather, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and light rains in Michigan and Wisconsin.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with warmer weather, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to fall; the Mississippi will fall at the stations above Vicksburg, and remain stationary at that station.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	64°	62°	3:30 P. M.	73°	72°
6 A. M.	64°	62°	6 P. M.	72°	70°
9 A. M.	69°	68°	9 P. M.	69°	67°
12 M.	72°	69°	12 P. M.	67°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.......66¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......68¾°

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "K. C. Sprague, a noted counterfeiter and murderer, who was under sentence of death in the county jail at Harrisonville, Mo., for the killing of a man at Holden some months since, broke jail last night and escaped."

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

SUIT AGAINST DENISON, BELDEN & CO

SEIZURE OF MORE THAN $600,000 WORTH OF THEIR PROPERTY—BAIL IN $200,000 EACH REQUIRED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—On Monday, Aug. 9, it will be recollected, Judge Westbrook, sitting in Chambers at New-York, on the application of Deputy Attorney General Fairchild, granted an attachment against the property of Henry D. Denison, James J. Belden, A. C. Belden, and Thomas Gale, to the amount of $417,000, and also orders of arrest against the same parties, requiring them to furnish bail in the sum of $200,000 each. The writ of attachment was directed to Sheriff Cossett, of Onondaga, in which county the parties above-named reside, and in which it was supposed the bulk of their property was situated. The Sheriff yesterday made the levy as directed in the writ, and to-day his return thereto was filed in the County Clerk's office of this county, together with a schedule of the property seized, the value being placed thereon by two disinterested appraisers. The total value of the property seized foots up $605,917, or nearly $200,000 in excess of the amount claimed, and is divided up among the four defendants as follows: Denison, $127,375; James J. Belden, $156,100; A. C. Belden, $122,500; and Gale, $200,000.

JOHNSON'S CONTRACT AT TROY.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSION—THE EXPENDITURE $62,172 MORE THAN THE CONTRACT ALLOWED—TESTIMONY OF ENGINEER HILTON AND DEPUTY ENGINEER GREENE.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the alleged canal frauds have made a fourth report as follows:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

WILLARD JOHNSON'S LOWER SIDE-CUT LOCK CONTRACT AT WEST TROY.

On the 15th day of October, 1869, a contract was awarded to one John V. Boomer, of Fulton, N. Y., to construct the lower side-cut lock at the upper side-cut at West Troy, the work to be completed on or before the 25th of April, 1871. The sureties were Willard Johnson and Willis S. Newton. On the 7th of December, 1869, and within two months after it was executed, the contract was assigned to Willard Johnson, who is understood to have been originally the real party in interest, and Boomer his instrument.

The contract provided simply for the construction of a lock and its approaches, each 66 feet in length, at a cost of $49,026. Without any authority whatever, except what they profess to derive from this contract, the State's agents have permitted the contractor to build in addition a waste weir, to inclose the triangular space included between the upper side cut, the Hudson River, and the West Troy basin by vertical walls; to cover its surface, about 6,000 square yards, with a stone pavement, and finally to build an iron swing bridge over the waterway in the tow-path, aggregating an expenditure of $111,198, or $62,172 in excess of the contract. In the final account the contractor is credited for the excavation of 6,314 cubic yards of rock, $6,317.

This allowance is made for clearing out an old dock filled entirely with earth mixed with loose stones and gravel, and was only chargeable as earth excavation, there being no blasting required; but the contract price for earth excavation was only thirty cents a cubic yard, while for rock excavation it was $1. Upon this single item the contractor was allowed $4,419 80 more than he was entitled to.

There was also allowed in the final account 18,610 cubic yards of embankment. All but 3,000 cubic yards of this embankment was made from earth paid for as excavation, deposited within 200 feet, and therefore, by the terms of the contract, not entitled to be paid for a second time. For the 15,610 cubic yards thus wrongfully estimated, the contractor was allowed $3,122.

The final account contains an allowance for 2,743 5-10 cubic yards of lining at 60 cents per yard.

The contract requires that when lining is made from materials paid for as excavation, and used within 400 feet of the place where excavated, the quantity thus used shall be deducted from the excavation. It appears from the testimony of Mr. R. J. Hilton, the engineer in charge, that all this lining fell within the foregoing restriction, but that it was never deducted from the excavation. The estimate of earth excavation is consequently too great by 2,743 5-10 cubic yards, for which the contractor received 30 cents per yard, or in the aggregate $823 05. There is also an allowance of 20,655 pounds cast iron at 12 cents per pound.

Mr. Hilton testifies that 12,260 pounds of this iron were allowed for scrap and pig iron used as a compensating weight in the swing-bridge near the head of the lock.* The construction of this bridge was unlawful, for it was never let by contract, nor did the contract under which Johnson was working contemplate any such improvement. The prices, therefore, for the work done and materials furnished on it, if paid for at all, should have been simply their market value. The market value of scrap and pig iron at this point did not exceed two cents a pound. The fact that cast iron was estimated in the contract at twelve cents a pound was made a pretext for charging the State $1,226 more for the iron used than it was worth, though put into a work not covered by this contract nor by any other.

The testimony of Mr. Greene, the present Deputy State Engineer, is very explicit upon this subject:

"Q.—What would be a fair price for pig iron at that point, even if it were necessary to load the bridge in that way? A.—About two cents a pound.

Q.—It was not done under any supervision of yours? A.—No, Sir; it was included in estimates made subsequent to the expiration of my term.

Q.—Do you find it was so allowed in the final estimates in favor of this contractor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any theory or any explanation except the dishonesty or negligence of the Engineer in making such allowance, there being no contract, and this being a case where he is called to exercise his judgment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You find that twelve cents a pound for 12,000 pounds was an allowance of at least ten cents a pound more than it could be procured for at its market value? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, assuming that this bridge had been called for under the contract, and that the contract provided for twelve cents a pound for cast iron, would that have afforded any just reason, in your opinion, for the allowance of this pig iron at the price of cast iron? A.—No, Sir."

The contract contemplated the construction of only fifty cubic yards of vertical wall at $6 a yard.

In the final account the State is charged with 1,320.75 cubic yards, which we find classified as follows:

764.9 cubic yards dimension masonry at $10.	$7,649 00
411.3 cubic yards ashlar curved retaining wall at $15	6,169 50
144.55 cubic yards coping at $20	2,881 00
Making a total of	$16,669 50

for work which, at the contract price of $6 the yard, would have amounted to only $7,924 50, leaving the State the loser, by this false classification, of $8,775.

Mr. R. J. Hilton, the Assistant Engineer, in charge of this work, testifies that he made this classification of vertical wall as "lock masonry," under the orders of Division and Resident Engineers and the Canal Commissioner. The curved ashlar was so classified by direction of Mr. Babcock.

Mr. Greene, when asked to account for the allowance of $10 a yard for this wall, testified as follows:

Q.—How do you account for an allowance in the final estimate there of 1,243.9 yards at $10 a yard? A.—That is a retaining and curve wall built from the foot of the lock around to the waste weir, and the wall north of the lock across the basin.

Q.—Why was it not classified under vertical wall laid in hydraulic mortar at the rate of $6 per cubic yard? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Give any reason that you can assign, as an engineer, why that allowance of $4 a yard, the difference between $6 and $10, isn't erroneous? A.—My impression is that it is a different character of masonry; the stone is larger and better material.

Q.—How can you have stone larger than the conditions specified in this work that they shall not be less than a given size—not less than 6 inches in thickness and at least 3 feet area in bed? A.—Perhaps, technically, it would come under the head of vertical wall, but I am giving you what I conceive to be the reason.

Q.—Under this contract can you, as an engineer, conceive any valid reason for allowing more than $6 a yard for that wall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I want to call your attention to another branch of it, and that is that quantity that is allowed there—411.3 of ashlar curved retaining wall, at $15 per cubic yard? A.—That is the curve wall that I speak of.

Q.—You see that when you allowed that to the Engineer you were in error? A.—As far as that item is concerned.

Q.—Have you any theory by which the contractor ought to be allowed $15 a cubic yard for that work under this contract? A.—Except that under the head of extra work the price might have been fixed by the Commissioner and Engineer.

Q.—That wouldn't be under the contract? A.—Not under the contract.

Q.—Now turn to that part that is allowed as 142 cubic yards of coping, at $20, and tell me whether it is not allowed at the same price, $20 per cubic yard, that is required in the contract for which the contractor is required to furnish fine dressed stone for the locks, and whether that is not, as far as you are enabled to determine, an erroneous allowance? A.—It is.

Q.—You think it was a wrong done the State in allowing $20 for this coping? A.—I do.

Q.—For paving the triangular space inclosed by the lock, the river, and the basin, 2,425 2-10 cubic yards of paving have been estimated and allowed in the accounts as vertical wall laid in cement, at the rate of $6 per yard; in the final account this is reclassified as pavement at $6 per yard; the contract allows for this class of work but $3 per yard; the pavement was estimated at 15 inches in thickness; it was found from 41 measurements to be less than 10 inches in thickness; it was estimated, therefore, at 808 4-10 cubic yards in excess of the work done, and at $9,700 80 in excess of the contract price.

We have stated that the swing-bridge and waste-weir were not let by contract nor built under any authority of law; and yet the masonry for the abutments of the bridge and for the waste-weir appears in all the monthly estimates till the final account as "lock-wall masonry," the purpose being apparently to convey the idea to those who might be disposed to scrutinize the estimates that this work had some necessary relation to the locks built under the contract.

Mr. Hilton testifies that he made this false classification by direction of one of his superiors. With the exception of the coping all this masonry appears in the final account as extra work at prices arbitrarily fixed either by Mr. Hilton himself or by the direction of the Division or Resident Engineer or the Canal Commissioner.

For the removal of eight canal-boat wrecks from the basin the contractor has been allowed the sum of $2,000, or at the rate of $250 each. The spaces occupied by these boats were also allowed to the contractor as so much earth excavation. This work clearly fell within the category of "grubbing and clearing" for which the contractor was entitled to $10. Having been once estimated as excavation, and belonging, as it does, to the classification of "grubbing and clearing," there was no propriety or justice in paying again for it as "extra work."

In the early monthly estimates under this contract, the boat wrecks were estimated under oath at $75 each, but emboldened apparently by the success with which that fraud was rewarded, the price was advanced for the whole, as well those previously as those subsequently estimated, to $250 each.

There is an allowance also in the final account of $539 for salt used in the mortar, under the pretense of hastening its setting, although one of the general covenants of the contract provides most explicitly that the prices of the various classes of work named in the contract shall include all the materials required in the construction.

Irrespective of the unauthorized and illegal way in which more than half this work has been undertaken, the amounts falsely and fraudulently estimated to this contractor sum up as follows:

Excess on rock excavation	$4,419 80
Excess on embankment	3,122 00
Excess on lining	823 05
Excess on iron	1,226 00
Excess on vertical wall	8,775 00
Excess on pavement	9,700 80
Excess on grubbing and clearing	1,990 00
Salt	539 00
Making a total of	$30,595 65

We have stated already that the amount which the contractor has been paid or credited on account of this work is $111,197 99. This is exclusive of the expense of engineering. Of that sum $61,761 have been paid in cash, and for the balance of the work done $49,436 99, it being in excess of any appropriation, certificates of indebtedness have been issued.

In part to accomplish the transfer of the $30,606 40, which we find to have been allowed to the contractor, Johnson, upon false and fraudulent estimates, the Legislature last Winter was beguiled into imposing a tax upon the people of the State.

Annexed you will find

First—A list of the unpaid certificates under this contract furnished us by the Auditor.

Second—A statement giving the date and amounts of the various monthly estimates made under this contract, and the names of the Canal Commissioner, Resident Engineers, by whom they were severally made and certified.

Third—The quantity sheet on which the contract was awarded, together with the final estimate for which the contractor received certificates and the account of extra work which has been allowed.

JOHN BIGELOW,
D. MAGONE, JR.,
A. E. ORR,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, JR.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES FOR WORK DONE ON THE CANALS IN EXCESS OF ANY APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR, AND FOR WHICH PROVISION IS MADE IN CHAPTER 263, LAWS OF 1875.

Contractor.	Work.	Amount.
Alex. J. Brown	Iron bridge at Alexander street, Cohoes	$237 05
Willard Johnson	Wooden bridge at Jason street, Utica	516 92
J. V. Boomer, Willard Johnson, Assd.	Lower lock at the upper side cut, West Troy	8,228 00 6,205 00
Do.	do.	3,791 00
Do.	do.	3,774 00
Do.	do.	10,013 00
Do.	do.	2,703 00
Do.	do.	14,722 99
Dana Reed	Sewer at Mansion street, West Troy	3,195 49
J. M. Barnett	Removing wall bench and constructing slope wall from Ferguson's aqueduct to east line of Utica, and from Potter's bridge to lock No. 46	4,148 00
J. M. Barnett	do.	5,000 00
Do.	do.	5,000 00
Do.	do.	2,500 00
Do.	do.	2,500 00
Do.	do.	2,000 00
Do.	do.	2,000 00
Do.	do.	1,000 00
Do.	do.	1,000 00
Do.	do.	1,840 39
J. M. Barnett	Extending abutments, widening and raising approaches to the highway bridge at East Frankfort	806 17
Alex. J. Brown	Wooded road bridge at Ilion	1,605 40
Henry J. Mowry	Rebuilding dam near Mill street, Cazenovia	714 00
Do.	do	1,292 00
Do.	do	7,734 61
E. B Van Dusen	Iron bridge at Columbia street, Cohoes	1,110 00
	Total Erie Canal	$93,727 02
	Oswego Canal.	
S. D. Keller	Taking down and relaying retaining wall in rear of tow-path side of lock 2	1,105 00
		$94,832 02

	Total Estimate.	Monthly Estimate.	T'l Am't, less 15 per cent.
October, 1874	$89,640 00	$7,300	$76,194
November, 1874	94,100 00	4,460	79,985
December, 1874	98,540 00	4,440	83,759
January, 1875	110,320 00	11,780	93,772
February, 1875	113,500 00	3,180	96,475
Final account	$111,197 99		

[From October to December, 1874, Alexander Barkley was Commissioner, and from January to February, 1875, Adin Thayer. S. E. Babcock held the office of Resident Engineer under both Commissioners.]

CONTRACT OF J. V. BOOMER, ASSIGNED TO WILLARD JOHNSON—LOWER LOCK, UPPER SIDE CUT, WEST TROY.

George W. Chapman, Commissioner; Peter Hogan, Resident Engineer.

Date of payment.	Total estimate.	Monthly estimate.	Total am't paid, less 15 ₽ c.
Oct. 10, 1870	$700	$700	$595
Jan. 14, 1871	1,460	760	1,247
Feb. 13, 1871	2,300	840	1,955
March 9, 1871	2,900	600	2,465
April 12, 1871	4,060	1,160	3,451
Alexander Barkley, Commissioner; W. W. Jerome, Resident Engineer.			
June 15, 1872	7,080	3,020	6,018
July 8, 1872	8,080	1,000	6,868
Sept. 26, 1872	9,800	1,720	8,330
Oct. 17, 1872	11,040	1,240	9,384
Nov. 9, 1872	13,280	2,240	11,288
Dec. 12, 1872	14,880	1,600	12,648
Jan. 14, 1873	15,320	440	13,022
Feb. 12, 1873	16,660	1,340	14,161
April 4, 1873	19,120	2,460	16,252
July 14, 1873	21,280	2,160	18,088
Aug. 8, 1873	24,360	3,080	20,706
Sept. 8, 1873	26,280	1,920	22,338
Oct. 9, 1873	32,540	6,260	27,659
Nov. 8, 1873	39,680	7,140	33,728
Dec. 13, 1873	45,580	5,900	38,743
Feb. 9, 1874	47,480	1,900	40,358
Alexander Barkley, Commissioner; Charles Hilton, Resident Engineer.			
April 10, 1874	52,600	5,120	44,710
May 13, 1874	56,840	4,240	48,314
June 11, 1874	59,140	2,300	50,269
Alexander Barkley, Commissioner; S. E. Babcock, Resident Engineer.			
July 15, 1874	66,180	7,040	56,253
Aug. 12, 1874	68,600	2,420	58,310
Sept. 10, 1874	72,660	4,060	61,761

Items.	Price.	Quantities exhibited on proposed sheet for letting.	Quantities allowed in final estimate.
Grubbing and clearing	......	1	......
Bailing and draining	$3,000 00	1	1
		Cu. Yds.	Cu. Yds.
Excavation of earth	30	4,500	19,115
Excavation of old lock walls	50	50	85
Excavation of rock blasted	1 00	500	6,314
Embankment	20	2,500	18,610
Lining	60	500	2,743 5-10
Puddling earth	30	300	149
Slope and pavement wall	......	50	
Loose stone	1 00	300	1,853
Vertical wall laid in cement	6 00	50	103.4
Vertical wall laid dry	......	40	......
Stone masonry in lock wall	10 00	2,300	2,352.8
Coping	20 00	80	335.3
Concrete masonry	6 00	150	293.8
		Ft. B. M.	Ft. B. M.
White oak timber and plank, &c	80 00	15,000	80,745
White pine timber and plank, &c	40 00	10,000	22,000
Hemlock timber and plank, &c	12 00	88,000	185,000
Chestnut timber and plank, &c	......	2,500	......
		Pounds.	Pounds.
Wrought-iron	15	6,000	26,417
Cast iron	12	6,000	20,655
Spikes and nails	10	4,500	9,600
English proof chain	30	200	200
			Structure.
Sulphur and sand cement	25 00	1	1
Painting lock gates	25 50	1	1
			Ft. Lin.
Snubbing posts	......	100	220
Numbers composite valves	30 00	......	8

Extra Work.	Quantities.	Price.
Paving	2,425.2 cu. yds.	$6 00
Quoon pattern	1 cu. yd.	14 00
Boat wrecks removed	8 cu. yds.	250 00
Salt used in mortar	196 barrels.	2 75
Re-cutting stone	18 days.	4 00
Gas-pipe railing	117 lin. ft.	2 50
Ashlar crowned retaining wall	411.3 cu. yds.	15 00
Number lock houses	2 cu. yds.	331 00
Number lamp posts	2 cu. yds.	55 00
Curbing	346 lin. ft.	50
Leighton iron and bridge work—material to strengthen swing bridge bill of $203 19		
Abutment waste weir and dimension stone masonry	1,243.9 cu. yds.	
Ordered by Canal Commissioner and Division Engineer		10 00
Deduct material furnished by State—		
Coping	20 cu. yds	12 00
Hemlock foundation timber	5,000 ft. B. M	12 00
Total estimate		$111,197 99

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*This bridge was built in the Spring of 1874, during the commissionership of Barkley.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

BELDEN'S CONTRACT FOR BUILDING A DAM AT OTISCO LAKE—WHAT HE WAS PAID AND THE WORK HE PERFORMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The joint legislative committee charged with investigating canal matters met in this city to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

The contract of Belden & Co. for building a dam at Otisco Lake formed the basis of the examination. In the original estimates three acres of land were to be cleared at $70 per acre. When the first appropriation was exhausted a bill passed the Legislature providing for the continuance of the work and for clearing the lands around the lake, provided that said clearing should be done in accordance with the original contract price. Under this bill the contractors cleared some 400 acres, for which they drew from the State some $30,000. The first witness called was Mr. Mortimer Mason, who testified as follows:

I reside in Stafford, Onondaga County, and have resided there for the last forty years; am familiar with the surrounding soil and with Lake Otisco; in its natural state the lake was a basin surrounded by hills; before enlarged by the State, the lake was a mile wide by five miles long; it was fed from streams from the south; the timber standing on the lands ought to have paid for the clearing; if the State paid $30,000 for having the lands cleared, think the money was unnecessarily spent; do not know any of the contractors who had charge of the work.

Samuel B. Hall, sworn: Have had charge of the dam at the foot of Otisco Lake for the last five years; saw the dam while it was being built, and know the surrounding lands; I was employed to build the gate-frame by C. H. Sweet; did not know that building the gate-frame was part of the contractors' duty; two of the Beldens were at the work a good deal of the time while it was in progress; the frames were made of white oak; the slope wall on each side of the dam was laid on the ground; the ground was muddy and wet; there was no foundation of timber laid for the wall to rest on; the wall contained one tier of common field stone; the slope wall is tumbling down some now; I have repaired it with gravel; I would not call such a wall a permanent wall; water leaks through it as if it were a sieve; if the wall had been built as it ought to have been, it would not have needed the repairs I put upon it; there is no pretense of such a road as is required in the specifications; at the lake there were some sixteen acres of land covered with underbrush and elders.

Samuel L. White sworn: Live within three miles of Otisco Lake; in 1869 I began work as a day laborer on the dam; next was made an overseer of the wheelbarrow men; subsequently was placed over the men doing the mason work; quarry-stones were used for the front of the dam, and loose field stones for the unexposed places; I assisted at the clearing; no grubbing was done to speak of; grubbing could not have been done without my knowledge around the dam; a temporary dam was built before I began to work; it gave way before I came on the ground; in April last I got a letter from the Superintendent directing me to repair the dam as quickly as possible; I had heard about the canal investigation, and supposed the design of raising the water was to hide the stumps near the dam and the slope wall.

James Sharp, sworn: The wood upon the lands cleared would pay for the cutting; there was no grubbing to be done save about the foundation of the dam; if there had been any more grubbing I would have seen it; some stumps were left and also some trees standing; no timber was used in the foundation of the slope wall; the stone work of the dam was of dressed stone in the front, and in the unexposed places rough stones were used.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session Mr. Alfred Miles, of Otisco, testified that he had sold 20,000 rails for Belden & Co., at $60 per 1,000. Samuel H. Stanton, of Stafford, near Otisco Lake, testified that he knew John Ackets; he owned about six acres, (The State allowed for twelve;) I owned about four acres; never got any pay for my interest; could have made a handsome profit out of the job if allowed to clear the land for the timber.

Alanson Hicks testified that he lived at Marcellus; owned a saw mill at Lowe's end of the lake; in 1868 sawed 83,810 feet of timber taken from the Otisco Lake land for Belden & Co.; it was hard wood, worth $13 per 1,000 feet.

William Newall testified that he lived at Marcellus; succeeded Hicks in the mill; sawed 23,000 feet of timber for Belden & Co.; it was worth $14 per 1,000; there are 150 acres of stumps now on the lands pretended to be cleared; saw no evidence of the stumps being grubbed.

Albert Taylor, of Marcellus, testified that he saw eleven teams engaged for three weeks drawing away timber that never came to the mill. It went to Camillus and otherplaces.

Alonzo Brown testified that he lived in the Otisco Valley at the head of the lake; he was engaged in a saw-mill; sawed 203,536 feet of timber for Belden & Co. in 1870-1-2, the average value of which was $15; it came from the head of the lake; the timber would well pay a man for removing it as it was cleared.

John Van Bentheysen testified that he lived at Otisco and owned forty-four acres of the land that was flowed; would have gladly cleared the land for the timber; thirty-three of my forty-four acres were cleared; the State allowed Belden & Co. for clearing thirty-eight acres; there was no grubbing done; the land was flooded long before it was cleared; they built two booms to stay the flood-wood, but these were carried away the first freshet; there is an abundance of floating timber coming down now; I bought some wood from Belden & Co. to burn at the school-house, and paid them $20 for it; do not think there were 479 acres cleared by the contractor.

Noah Briggs testified that he owned land near Otisco Lake; fourteen acres of it were flowed; it was meadow land; (State allowed for clearing two acres of timber;) there was no timber on the meadow land; saw considerable clearing done on other property, but no grubbing; would not give much for such clearing as was done.

By Mr. Smith—How much of a swindle do you think there was in it when the State paid $70 an acre for clearing and threw the timber in?

Witness—Think there was about $50 of a swindle at least; $15 is a good price for good clearing; a man could clear all the brush from my land in two days, and I cannot account for how Belden & Co. received $140 for the work.

Frederick Weeks testified that the cutting of timber from his lands was poorly done; they said, If we cut the timber before the appraisal it would be deducted from the appraisal; I would have cleared the land for the timber, and have done it well, not as they did it.

Senator Cole—If you had a contract to clear and grub the land, would you leave it in its present condition, and say it was in compliance with your contract?

Witness—No, Sir, I would not.

James H. Niles testified that he owned twenty-two acres, plowed by Belden & Co.; eight or nine acres was in timber; there would have been a handsome profit to clear it for the timber; some of the land they did not clear at all; the black ash they cut into rails; Orin Griffin had about five acres of timber land; (the State allowed Belden & Co. for clearing nine acres;) in 1868 they cut timber from my land before it was appraised, and would give no explanation for doing so.

John A. Dades testified that he owned ten acres at the foot of the lake and five acres at the head, all covered by timber; the contractors did not clear it in a workmanlike manner; I would have paid for the privilege of clearing, for the timber, and have done it a great deal better; I offered the foreman of Belden & Co. $60 per 1,000 for rails, but he refused to take less than $70.

Mr. Augustus Rice testified that he had fifty-one acres flowed, and that eighteen were timber land; that they flooded the meadow land, drove logs upon it, and then called it timber land; Mr. Sweet, the surveyor, said they would get paid just the same for it as if it were timber land; they left stumps behind five and six feet high; they told me that they carried the black ash down to Oswego and sold it to the State for white oak; Artemus Root had land near me; he had about five acres of timber land. (The State allowed for clearing fourteen acres.)

Mr. Stevens Rice testified that thirty-five acres of his land was flowed; of that twelve acres was timber, (the State allowed for nearly twenty-one;) about ten or twelve acres was good meadow land; one of the foremen told me that his gang of twelve men cleared six acres in half a day.

Mr. Edwin Rice testified that he had twenty-five acres of land flowed, thirteen of which were timber, (the State allowed for clearing twenty-seven acres;) over half of that was a fraud; my neighbors offered to clear the land for one-half the timber; Belden & Co. sold about six thousand rails, and received $70 per 1,000; Mr. Belden told the men to cut the trees anywhere between the roots and limbs.

M. E. Davis, of Whitehall, testified as regards the dredging done in Whitehall Harbor, alleging that, previous to 1874, the sum of $49,000 had been expended, and no real benefit was received. In 1874 an appropriation of $10,000 was made, by which all the obstructions were removed from the harbor, and more real benefit acquired than from the $49,000 previously expended.

By Mr. Smith—How do you explain the difference in the benefit received?

Witness—The only way I can account for it is, that I believe the parties in charge of the Engineer's Department under the first appropriation, were incompetent to perform their duties.

By Mr. Smith—I wish you would explain what you know relative to work on the Champlain Canal, as referred to by you in a speech delivered in the Assembly last Winter.

Witness—I do not know that I can explain anything further than set forth in that speech; an examination of the quantity sheet and prices satisfies me that the prices paid were very excessive, growing out of unbalanced bids.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE ABENDROTH ARSON CASE.

The case of John Abendroth, who is charged with setting fire to the dwelling-house of his father-in-law, John Minet, at No. 92 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning last, was called up for examination before Justice Eames yesterday. The testimony showed that Abendroth had several times threatened the life of his father-in-law, and he was seen at the fire partially intoxicated. When arrested he claimed that he had been at Rockaway, but afterward said he was at home. He put in no defense, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

THE CHILD-WORLD'S SHAKESPEARE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN—HOW HIS VANITY SHOWED ITSELF—HE MUST BE SERVED FIRST AT TABLE—HIS CHILDISH SIMPLICITY.

From the Spectator, Aug. 14.

The child-world has lost a friend, who was to it what Shakespeare is to the grown-up world of men and women, by the peaceful passing away of "dear And'sen," as every one in Copenhagen called the wonderful story-teller—to the last a child in heart and in ignorance of the ways of worldliness. He belonged to the quaint and simple Danish city all his life as entirely as Thorwaldsen belonged to it in his later years, and in a more intimate way—in proportion to the expansiveness of his own nature and the warmth and variety of his own sympathies. He belonged to every family, and had, more than the entrée—for, after all, that implies a grace—his own place in every household. With the servants, as with the masters, he was "dear And'sen," and nobody ever passed him without a salutation. It is hard to fancy city and suburb without his familiar, shabby, ungainly, slouching figure, in its ill-fitting unbrushed clothes, (he always wore flopping trousers which touched the toes of his gigantic boots, and a shawl, his own or anybody's, it did not matter, wrapped round his shoulders,) and his ugly, musing face, abstracted-seeming, but keenly observant, too, with its high, receding forehead, its closely-set eyes, and the steep incline from the top of the forehead to the nape of the neck, as if the back of the head had been sliced away. His individuality was perhaps more marked than that of any famous man on record, and remained more entirely unchanged by the lapse of time and by circumstances. He never ceased to be a study to the observer who first regarded him with the curiosity he inspired in every one; but each day's observation was a fresh confirmation of the impression he had made within an hour of meeting him. In that charming Danish society, frank, kindly, simple, cultivated, it was a child they had set in the midst—a child, according to the ideal of childhood; keenly sensitive, entirely egotistical, innocently vain, the centre of life, interest, concern, and meaning to himself, perfectly unconscious that there existed another standard, an outer circle, taking it for granted that everywhere and in everything he was to be first and all; glad with the gladness, sorrowful with the passing grief, of childhood, petulent and pouting, downright, without a notion of reticence, or indeed of modesty, but equally without a notion of evil or indecency; full of optimist satisfaction when all was well with himself, and yet incapable of self-seeking, or design of any kind; disinterested as much from ignorance of advantage to be gained or objects to be sought as from the nobler source of disinterestedness; incapable of considering the convenience, or of understanding the ways and methods of other people; in a word, always interesting, but sometimes troublesome.

Nobody in Copenhagen would, however, have been guilty of the treason of thinking Andersen troublesome. To the inexhaustible indulgence accorded to a pet child they added the profound veneration with which imaginative people regard genius, especially in its poetic manifestation. The "dear And'sen" had rooms of his own, but he was rarely in them, and he not only went as often as he liked, at any hours he liked, to everybody's house, but he might bring any number of people, and to have a friend who knew Andersen was a *passe partout* in Denmark. He was perfectly regardless of the ordinary forms of social life; his personal habits were exceedingly careless, not to say repulsive; he was not agreeable as a next neighbor, or as observed from over-the-way, at a dinner-table, for he ate voraciously, and was a decidedly dirty feeder; he had no notion of time, and as pertinaciously required every one to be at his beck and call as any curled darling in the nursery who is at once the plague and joy of the household. He had not an idea of self-restraint or of apropos, and his intense egotism was nourished by everybody and everything. It never occurred to him that he was not the centre of every one's life and thoughts. He once entered a room, shook hands all round, and then descrying a stranger—a young English lady just arrived at Copenhagen—he went up to her, took her by both hands, addressed her as "the English rose, who had come to Denmark to see a great poet;" added, "all your friends will be happy that you are with Andersen," and went off to fetch a photograph of himself, which he bestowed on her with much emphasis. The admiring circle perceived nothing either absurd or blamable in this, or any other manifestation of Andersen's vanity; and indeed its frankness, its simple reliance on every one's absolute admiration, preserved it from ridicule or censure; it was so childlike. He never conceived the notion of satire, he did not fear it therefore; and though his vanity was easily hurt, and he would pout and sulk like an offended child, until coaxed into good humor again, he never suspected a shade of ridicule of him in any one's manner or mind. Wherever he was, he was invariably served first at table, and he was deeply aggrieved at a departure from this custom on the occasion of "the English rose's" arrival at the house, near Copenhagen, where he was then staying. He became silent, sulked, would not eat, and disappeared early in the evening. The next morning their hostess came to the English guest and asked her if she would mind not being helped first, "it made dear And'sen so unhappy; he went to the kitchen, and told the servants he could see they no longer loved him, since they thought more of the English lady than of him." When he wanted to go out to walk, every one must go; if he changed his mind and sat down to write, every one must stay at home, for presently he would come into the room to read what he had written, and would be much ruffled by the absence of an auditor. He would walk up to a stranger and say: "They write in such and such a paper that I have such thoughtful eyes; do you think my eyes so thoughtful?" or, "Every one in the world knows me; all the Kings in Europe have embraced me, sovereigns come to meet me at their door;" and all this as frankly as a child would ask you to admire its new frock. He never forgot his origin, nor did he ever boast of it; he would say simply, "It is very good of God to have given a poor cobbler's son a great genius, to have made me a great poet." The harsh Danish tongue admits of no *floritura*, and, therefore, though his ideas were so poetical, he clothed them always in the most direct and downright words, and he never had any idea that there was anything which ought not to be said. He spoke very little English, and was no judge of the rendering of Danish into that language; so that Mary Howitt's flat, bald, almost literal translation of his novels—if they may be so called—and stories pleased him; he could understand them, he said. His voice was exquisitely melodious; his reading of his own stories, which he half acted, so expressive was his gesture, was indescribably delightful. He held one spell-bound, seeing, hearing nothing but him, and his story-telling was even more charming. General conversation he had none; it was difficult to discover on what subjects he really did know anything, for he never conversed; he brought every topic that was started back to himself, to the cloud-land in which he lived, to the point in which his interest centred. His talk was always like that of an ideally-gifted child—question, narrative, fancy, but never meeting, or going with, or borrowing from other minds. He would begin to tell a story—after a few minutes' abstracted gazing at some little object, a straw, a pebble, no matter what—most commonly, a toy or a flower—and pour out his fancies in the plain, unadorned forms of the Danish, his voice exquisitely modulated with every emotion or meaning, and his great, ugly, ape-like hands, which looked as if nothing that they touched could escape sullying or destruction, deftly cutting out the quaintest designs in paper, with wonderful rapidity and delicacy, as he spoke. Fairy scenes, dances, lovers seated under trees, groups of flowers and plants; these and countless other objects would drop from his curling, twisting, snipping scissors, as fancy after fancy came from his lips. Nothing was soulless to the man with a child's soul, a great imagination, and also a child's untroubled belief. He did not seem to have any definite creed, and he attended no place of worship; he had no need of spiritual help, or comprehension of spiritual doubt or difficulty. The good God and the Christ-child were the sum of his ideas, and he found them everywhere. "God has made it so; it is right;" or "God has said it is wrong," was all his law; and he could no more have put his mind into a polemical attitude than he could have tubbed or ridden to hounds. Ingenious people, who insist on seeing everything double, discern Pantheism under the quaint conceits of this friend and confident of the fairy, and flower, and bird world; but there is no such thing—at least it was not in himself—no subtlety of any kind, only the ever-flowing fountain of a wondrous and inexhaustible fancy, to which all living things came, and mirrored themselves therein. You lived in his stories while he was telling them, and he lived in them always. He would walk out with a friend or two at Petershof, and be silent, almost sullen—never failing to remark and return the salutation of passers-by, however—for a time; then he would begin to poke about on the ground with his invariable stick, looking exactly like an old bone-picker, until he had found a bone, a pebble, a twig, a bit of rag—any unconsidered trifle of the wayside, when he would stand still, scratching his left cheek, and look fixedly at the thing he had in the palm of his hand. After a little he would call his companion up with a gesture, and begin, "Once in a fair land there lived," &c., and trace the bit of bone back to the animal it had belonged to, and to its brief life in the pastures, the twig to its forest kin, the pebble to its countless fellows on the illimitable shore in the morning of time, the rag to its threads in the loom and its share in a court costume or an infant's robe, until one began to wonder whether it could be fancy, or were all true. He loved children, storks, and flowers, with something approaching passion, of which, otherwise, there was no trace in him. To children he yielded place, which no "big people" ever expected from him. He would bear interruption by a child, and patiently answer its questions, always becoming more child-like himself in doing so; he understood children and they understood him, after the occult fashion of the higher animals, and he might be commonly seen built up in a bower of children, with one on each foot—where there was plenty of room for it—and an outer hedge of them as the less privileged audience. To them he was "dear And'sen," too, and a play-fellow, also a confidant and helper. Many a tooth has been extracted, many a dose of medicine administered, under the influence of a story from Andersen; and the Copenhagen children's favorite toys are the personages of his stories made in terra-cotta. The chief favorite is "Ole Luckoi," who comes to visit the little ones in their sleep—never until they are fast asleep, though—and whispers to them pleasant dreams of the coming of Santa Claus. "Ole Luckoi" is a comical little fellow, with two umbrellas tucked under his arm, one, to be held over the heads of good children, bringing good dreams; the other, to be held over the heads of children who have thought or done "what the good God does not like," bringing dreams of discomfiture. Andersen never invented a story or created a personage to frighten a child, to produce any feeling of suspense or repulsion; Luckoi was not to be waited for in the dark, with trembling limbs and beating heart; he could never be seen, and he always knew when he trod upon the stairs whether the child was really sleeping. In every order his descriptions, and the accessories of his stories, impromptu as they always were, were wonderfully accurate, and people wondered, for he never studied botany or any other science from books, yet when he gave a soul and a costume to a flower, he never departed from its color or its character—for instance, in his wonderful story of the despotic father-carrot, and his lovely daughter, in her pale yellow gown, with the feathery green necklace. This story he improvised to reward a little girl who had obeyed her mother's injunctions that she should eat a tough old carrot which was in her plate of soup. To get him on the subject of storks was whimsically pleasant. He had so closely studied a colony of these birds, that every one had a character and a history for him; stork family-life, stork heart, stork brain, every reality and every fancy that even his imagination could bring out, would reward the questioner as to stork character and qualities. "What a pity it is Andersen cannot have a Stork-wife!" was more than once said. All things animate, and the things we call inanimate responded to the call of his delightful fancy, and he reveled in his own power. That it could have a rival in attractiveness, or that it ever could bore others, no more occurred to him than it occurs to an only child to suspect the existence of a rival with its parents. Wherever he was he was not only first, but all, as a matter of course. The "name-day" of the "English Rose," as he called her, befell while she was in the same house with the poet, and several other guests were also there. After the pretty Danish fashion, her hostess gave a name-fête, of which the Rose was queen, with the right to choose a king for the day. Her privileges were explained, and she prepared to declare her choice, but she had reckoned without "dear And'sen," who greeted her at once with "I—I—yes, And'sen himself will be your choice; you shall say that And'sen was your name-day king," and so it had to be. He never left her side all day; he was as constant as one of his own storks, and his entire conviction of her proud content was so simple and so manifest that no one could have ridiculed it who boasted any heart or the faintest sense of humor.

He had no power of enduring physical pain, or any notion that it was undignified to bemoan himself. He would talk to his friends of every ailment and sensation with quite pathetic earnestness. To see Andersen rub his stomach slowly and heavily, while he explained, "I was bad all the night, and when the pain came I asked the good God to take me away, but when it went I thought I should like to live," and to hear him gravely repeat the gesture with the statement to each comer, was the funniest thing possible. Every one listened and sympathized with profound respect. He ran a thorn into his finger one day, and not only did he cry, throw himself about, and finally scream when it had to be taken out with a needle, but he declined to eat dinner, and so completely took it for granted that nobody else could eat any that nobody did, and the meal was not even served. When the thorn had been extracted he wept with joy, and sat for hours holding the little instrument of torture between his finger and thumb, exhibiting it to all new-comers, and expatiating on his sufferings. Suddenly he coughed, and missed the thorn. Impossible to persuade him it had not flown into his mouth and been swallowed. "Will it be as sore *here* as it was *here*?" he asked mournfully, touching his stomach and his finger alternately.

His marvelous simplicity extended to every affair of life. He, who made many rich, was poor himself. His books brought him very little; the tiny pension allowed him by the State and his free stall at the theatre constituted his wealth. But he never thought of money; in that, too, he had all a child's perfect trustfulness. Some spirited attempts were made to marry him; one, in particular, by a handsome peasant girl, who wrote him a love letter and took it to him herself. When he had read it she urged her cause in words, "I would be so good to you," she said; "I would take such care of you." "I don't doubt it," he replied; "but, my good girl, I don't want to be married." He had a grand passion, he used to say, once, and it was enough for all his life; and then he would weave some of his purest, brightest, most beautiful and graceful fancies round the image of—Jenny Lind.

Some mysterious affinity existed between him and the flower world. He would handle flowers and whisper to them, and they would take wondrous combinations at the bidding of his big, flat fingers. When he held flowers, or presented them, he became almost graceful, and he had a floral language all his own. A quick observer might trace Andersen's reading of character, or rather the revelation of his true child instinct, in the flowers which he would present to the ladies whom he selected for this coveted honor.

He sleeps well in the city which loved and honored him so truly, whose every-day life is full of him and of associations with him, whose every familiar object has been lent new meaning by his extraordinary fancy, and his simple, trustful, child-like heart. His memory will be kept green throughout a long period of remembrance by plentiful traditions of one whose character was as unique as his genius.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held last night at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. Over one hundred delegates were present, including Messrs. Luke C. Ryder, Andrew J. Perry, James Watt, Albert Daggett, Joseph F. Knapp, A. B. Richardson, and others. David Williams occupied the chair, and Charles W. Cheshire acted as Secretary. The chief business before the committee was the selection of times and places for holding the primaries to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, on the 8th of September next. After the calling of the roll, Major Weeks, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered a resolution recommending that the ward primaries be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 31, and the Assembly convention on Tuesday, Sept. 2. The resolutions were adopted. The places of holding the primaries were then designated by the delegates from the respective districts. On motion of Major Weeks the old First Ward was allowed two delegates to the First Assembly District Convention, and the old Third Ward three delegates to the Second District. Mr. Parr Harlow, of the Twenty-first Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the highest interests of this city demand a radical change in the dominant power in our local Legislature.

Resolved, That it should be regarded by the Republicans of each ward in the city as their highest aim to lay aside all mere factional struggles for local leadership, and to cordially unite in bringing forward candidates for Aldermen and Supervisors whose character for integrity and whose popularity will inspire confidence in their success and command the votes of all who desire an honest and economical government.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which the committee adjourned.

The regular meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Convention of Brooklyn, one of the strongest and most influential political organizations in Kings County, was held at Phenix Hall, South Eighth street, on Monday evening. The following resolution was moved by Mr. William H. Curtis and adopted:

Resolved, That in his repudiation of a third term, we take President Grant at his word, notwithstanding the innuendoes of his opponents, and we appreciate him for having thus shown his respect for the example set by Washington and others of his illustrious predecessors, as well as putting at rest a silly device of the enemy intended to destroy and distract the councils of the great Republican Party.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Clark, Dodge & Co., of No. 57 Wall street, received a dispatch from James Price, yesterday, informing them that a gray mare and a thoroughbred sorrel colt had been stolen from their stable at Hackensack, N. J., by two young men, who it was supposed would bring the horses to this City. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Sellick, of the Central Office, who went to the Pavonia Ferry and there arrested Isaac Van Ostwyck and Samuel Voorhess, the men who had stolen the horses. They had sold the animals, which were valued at $1,000, to Michael Caron, of No. 439 West Fortieth street, for $50, and the greater portion of this money was found in their possession. The horses were found in a stable in East Twenty-fourth street.

A MAN BRUTALLY HORSEWHIPPED.

An exciting horsewhipping scene was witnessed in Orange on Monday afternoon. Two years ago Samuel L. Bond, at present a confectioner on Main street, Orange, married a Miss Schumann, also of Orange. The marriage was not a happy one, and Mrs. Bond returned to her father's house. Her husband thereupon inserted the usual advertisement cautioning tradesmen against trusting her on his credit, and the feeling between Mr. Bond and the Schumann family has since been very bitter. On Monday afternoon Mr. Bond started out on horseback for a ride, and drove past the residence of his father-in-law. He had scarcely gone by the house before it was observed that a brother of Mrs. Schumann, mounted on a fleet-footed race-horse, was in pursuit of him with a horsewhip. Mr. Bond, anticipating what was about to happen, applied the spurs to his horse, but Schumann's animal was much more fleet of foot, and the husband was speedily overtaken. Immediately on getting abreast with Mr. Bond, Schumann began to apply the horsewhip vigorously. Mr. Bond had no whip, and his brother-in-law had him at serious disadvantage. He made an effort to dismount and so escape further punishment, but every time he made the effort, Schumann frustrated him by applying the whip to his horse. This scene was enacted over a distance of two miles, and Schumann finally desisted, only from sheer exhaustion. When he had gone Mr. Bond preferred complaint against him, and he was put under $100 bonds to appear for trial. Schumann says that Bond only rode past the house for the purpose of tantalizing his wife.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following extracts are from correspondence just printed:

THE RIVER PLATTE TRADE.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a letter to the Department of State, says: "It is a mortifying fact that while all the leading countries of Europe are competing for the trade of the River Platte, the United States, whose maritime commerce is next to that of Great Britain, does not support a single line or steamer. There is no doubt that the trade of this country with the United States could be very greatly extended and made profitable had we proper facilities in the way of steam-ship navigation. The increasing amounts of imports from the United States, already showing a large balance of trade in our favor, is a sufficient proof of a demand for American manufactures by the people of the River Platte, while the disposition of the Argentine Republic to assist in the establishment of steam communication between Buenos Ayres and New-York is sufficiently evident from the fact that the Argentine Congress, as early as 1865, voted a subsidy of $20,000, gold, for eight years—which, I am assured, it is willing to increase to $50,000—a thing which it has never done for any other nation. Besides the increase of our commerce, the passenger traffic would be large. Not only would the Argentines prefer to travel, and put their children to school in the United States, but a very large proportion of European tourists and traders, returning to their native country, would, by way of change, take the route via the United States. They do not do so now on account of the delays, expense, and difficulties of transhipment at Rio de Janeiro."

AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS.

The United States Consul at Vienna, Austria, says: "While in this Empire the recent military laws are being steadily enforced, augmenting its defensive power, it has not kept pace with its neighbors in preparation for war and in the increase of its offensive armament. While discussing the best methods of preserving life and promoting prosperity, the attention of the country has suddenly been called to its neglect in securing the most efficient means of destruction. The military authorities of this Empire have convinced themselves by recent trials that their field artillery would be comparatively useless in a contest with the superior guns adopted by other armies, and no little excitement has attended the discovery, for what do internal improvements and scientific investigations now profit a State if its artillery is insufficient? The inferiority of muzzle-loading small-arms compared to breech-loaders was demonstrated in 1866, and compelled this Government to rearm its entire force. It declined, however, to take American arms, which proved in every respect satisfactory at trials made here, preferring to give contracts to its own citizens and encourage the manufacture in its own country, and a great establishment was accordingly erected at Steyr. To bring its field artillery up to the European standard, it will be necessary for the Government to at once subsidize another manufactory for steel guns. However other industries and manufactures may languish, the great business of making arms, according to the latest and most improved pattern, flourishes and increases."

THE COTTON TRADE WITH CHINA.

The United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, says: "Our trade with China in manufactured cotton goods was once considerable and promising, but in a time of national misfortune that trade passed away to others who secured and still enjoy its benefits by the practice of downright systematic frauds. That countless tons of clay and other adulterations used by English manufacturers should be sold to the Chinese as cotton, with the aid of counterfeited trade-marks, is evidence of the shifts made by those manufacturers to retain control of a trade that does not naturally belong to them. Notwithstanding the difference in the price of labor in both countries, it seems anomalous that England should buy cotton of the United States, transport it across the Atlantic, and, when manufactured, send that same cotton, in the shape of fabrics, by a long and circuitous route to the consumers in China, when the same market is so much nearer and easier of access to the United States, where the cotton originates. American manufacturers could certainly purchase cotton in our country on the same terms offered by English manufacturers; and it would seem that the highest price for labor paid by the American manufacturer should be partly, if not wholly, compensated by cheaper transportation direct to Chicago and to the Pacific, while English manufacturers would have to bear the additional cost of transportation across the Atlantic, and a superfluous half of the distance from England round the eastern hemisphere to China. If American goods could avail of cheaper transportation even now, it must be remembered that they could not at present compete in China with grossly adulterated, and hence cheaper, English goods bearing the same trade-marks."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main says: "All legislation for the German Empire seems to proceed slowly and under great difficulties. The formal work of creating the Empire was but the work of a moment. The legislative bills, having for their object the establishing of the Empire, seem to encounter strenuous opposition from the southern Governments, or from parties opposed to the Government existing in other sections. Bavaria, and, in some instances, the other southern Governments, claims to be made an exception, wholly or in part, from the operation of many public measures. Such was the case with the military laws, the imperial civil code, the imperial criminal code, a supreme judiciary for the Empire, and many other similar great measures. The consequence is that nearly all legislation is partial and sectional. Even now, when it had been supposed that the new coinage of the Empire was to be universal, and thaler and gulden were to be heard of no more, Bavaria is to be excepted, and the gulden is to be used as the medium of business in that country alone. The difficulties of imperial legislation in the Empire of Germany are to be surpassed only by the delay of Republican legislative bills in Republican France. Existing institutions, however old and strange, are not willingly abandoned, or innovations and improvements, however much needed, readily adopted by the common mind. The Imperial Ministry labor for an Empire in fact as well as an Empire in name, but they are obliged to yield temporarily to opposition, as a matter of policy. The advantages to be derived from an Empire will every day become more apparent, and success must finally crown their efforts."

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES IN HOLLAND.

The United States Consul at Rotterdam (Netherlands) says: "Concerning the transactions in United States railroad shares, which, before the catastrophe in the United States, have been so important an element in the Dutch money markets, I have but to repeat the statement of my preceding annual report. Far from showing any sign of returning confidence in United States railroad shares, the Dutch public rather manifests increasing aversion. The sale of United States railroad securities, even at the lowest rates, is limited to the smallest minimum. The laws recently enacted in Wisconsin concerning railroads have just affected those securities in which the Dutch capitalists had invested enormous sums, namely, the Chicago and North-western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads. As yet the holders of these bonds still believe that the hopes created and entertained by the Directors of these railroads will be realized, and that those laws will be annulled by the Supreme Court. Should this not be the case, a new depreciation of these securities, as well as of all other American railroad bonds, may be expected. For years to come no investment of Dutch capital in United States railroad enterprises will be made. Financiers who in this country have been dealing in United States railroad securities agree in declaring that a revival of confidence in American railroad enterprises can only be expected when a radical change of the present legislation on railroad companies takes place in the different States. As the best means of restoring confidence they indicate a strict control of the creation and payment of the capital of companies; the obligatory regular, at least monthly, publication of the receipts and expenditures of the railroads; the limitation of the arbitrary power of the Presidents of the companies, and a greater influence on the part of holders of really paid bonds."

Similar statements come from other countries.

DEFICIENCIES IN A CITY CLERK'S ACCOUNTS.

At the regular meeting of the Hoboken Common Council last evening, the experts who had been appointed to examine the books of the various city officials reported that they had found a deficiency in the City Clerk's accounts from May, 1870, to May, 1872, of $4,785 94, and from 1872 to 1875—the incumbency of the present City Clerk—of $194 41. F. E. Rowald was City Clerk during the first-mentioned period. The City Collector received between May 1, 1871, and May, 1875, $1,371,251 75, for which he had vouchers. The accounts of the City Treasurer, the Recorder, and the Street Commissioner were found to be correct. Alderman McGinnis asked what had become of the interest of $83,000 worth of bonds. The account was searched for and not found, and the report was sent back to the examiners for an explanation.

THE ALLEGED BROOKLYN INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Elizabeth Arbuckle, the maid-servant of the Brooklyn Club House who was charged with murdering her infant child, returned a verdict yesterday to the effect that the child died of strangulation, whether inflicted by the mother or not the jury could not say. The woman was not arrested.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH STATESMEN. Prepared by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. 16mo, pp. 363. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

This book is the first of a proposed series of brief biographies of eminent living men, chiefly politicians it should seem, as the second and third of the series are announced as sketches of "English Radical Leaders," and "French Leaders." The project is a good one as far as the probable effect of such books upon the public mind is concerned; for even among the most intelligent readers there is an almost entire ignorance of the persons and characters of the leaders of thought and action in Europe. On the whole, the execution of the plan is good. The accounts of the several statesmen are taken from publications prepared for British readers—books of personal sketches, articles in reviews, newspapers, and the like. From these, extracts are made in block, which are connected together by brief passages of comment. The selections are made with care and with impartiality, and the original matter, although like the boy's short-cake, as narrow as it is short, is generally judicious.

The principal personages thus portrayed in the present volume are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Lord Russel, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Cairns, Lord Derby, and Mr. Lowe. Mr. Higginson finds in Mr. Gladstone personal traits which are peculiarly American. If we may trust the photographs and the pencil of John Tenniel, we can by no means agree with this appreciation. Mr. Gladstone's features and expression seem to us to look like just what they are—those of a North-of-England man. If, indeed, to be English in look, a man must have a broad, round, beefy face, Mr. Gladstone is not peculiarly English. But the notion that most Englishmen have such faces is quite erroneous, almost as much so as the corresponding notion that most Americans have faces like the Yankee of the stage and of caricature. The idea of Mr. Gladstone which is left upon the reader's memory after reading the various sketches and criticisms which Col. Higginson has laid under contribution is one which cannot be contemplated without great admiration. Eloquent, although not the most eloquent or impassioned speaker in the House, Mr. Gladstone is, without dispute, its greatest debater. He has in its highest form that faculty, or combination of faculties, which enables a man to take up at once and effectively answer on the spot the arguments of an elaborated speech. The author of *Cabinet Portraits* says of him. "He is never seen to so much advantage as when, at the close of a long discussion, he rises in the midst of a crowded House impatient for the division, to reply to Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Hardy. The readiness with which he replies to a speech just delivered is amazing; he will take up one after another the arguments of his opponent, and examine them and debate them with as much precision and fluency as though he had spent weeks in the preparation of his answer. * * * The excitement, too, which prevails around him always infects him strongly; his pale face twitches, his magnificent voice quivers, his body sways from side to side, as he pours forth argument, pleading, and invective, strangely intermingled. * * * As he draws to a close something like a calm comes over the scene, and upon both sides men listen eagerly to his words, anxious to catch each sentence of his peroration, always delivered with an artistic care which only one other member of Parliament can equal, and seldom failing to impress the House with its beauty. Then it is that his great powers are seen to their fullest advantage—voice and accent and gesture all giving force and life to the words which he utters." This is indeed the ideal of a great Parliamentary orator, and it is to be remarked that this kind of oratory is entirely modern. The Demosthenic and the Ciceronian schools were of entirely another cast. Their speeches were not parts of debates. They were not argumentative; they did not seek to convince the reason; above all, they had nothing to do with business, although they sometimes had dishonesty for their themes; but they aimed at exciting a strong feeling for or against certain facts or persons. Indeed, parliamentary speaking, as it is now understood and practiced, in whatever countries of Europe and America, may be said to be an invention of the English race. It came up with the great fight against the tyranny of the Stuarts, in which our forefathers took part, and they brought it with them across the ocean.

Of Mr. Gladstone's accomplishments as scholar and writer we are told something, but hardly enough. For the lesson of these brief biographies to us Americans is in the fact that these British "politicians"—Gladstone, Disraeli, Derby, Argyll, and the rest—are all men of the highest culture, great information, and refined tastes and accomplishments. Mr. Gladstone is not only a finished and widely-read scholar, a man who can judge critically of the Earl of Derby's translation of Homer, and who is the author of *Juventus Mundi*, but he is a musician, a singer. The late British Premier can sit down to the piano-forte and delight his hearers with songs which more than rival the warblings of many a mere curled darling of fashionable society, or at least it is not long since he could and did so. Mr. Disraeli, when he was scarcely twenty-one, wrote the most popular novel of that day. His *Henrietta Temple* is one of the most charming of modern love stories; and he found time recently, as we all remember, when he was Mr. Gladstone's strongest, and finally his victorious, opponent, to write another novel, which showed that his hand had not forgotten its early cunning. The Duke of Argyll's *Reign of Law* is one of the most impressive and interesting books of popular science that our day, prolific of books of that class, has seen. And the British Parliament is full of men who, if they are not authors or professional men of science, do not lack the acquirements or the abilities necessary to make them so. Indeed, Mr. Bright seems to be almost the only one of the eminent men in that body who, to his ability as a statesman and an orator, does not add this variety of gifts and this fruit of thorough training.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Norse Mythology.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*Temperance Leaflets.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*Westminster Review.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Edinburgh Review.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*White's Progressive Art Studies.* Four parts. New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*Swinton's Geography.* New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—*Private Judgment and Church Authority.* London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

—*Paralysis from Brain Disease.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Woods' Bible Animals.* Philadelphia: Bradley, Garretson & Co.

—*The Bible Educator.* Two vols. London and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin, and E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*A Century After.* Part 3. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

EXTRACTS OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT OPINIONS—THE PLEDGE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD IRON.

Among the opinions rendered in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the following are selected as of public interest, and extracts of the same given:

The suit of Weetjen & Co., bankers, of Amsterdam, was brought to regain possession or the proceeds of rails purchased with their money, realized on bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which rails have been sold and pledged to various parties. The suit has been before the State courts in various shapes. Recently Judge Donohue decided in favor of the special defendants in this matter, that as the iron had passed to them they were not responsible to the plaintiffs, and sustained their demurrer on that ground. Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and decision was rendered yesterday, Judge Daniels giving the opinion. He says the affidavits in the case on the other occasion cannot be resorted to for the purpose of aiding and extending the plaintiffs' case, by reason of the additional facts which could fairly be inferred from what was contained in them. By their assistance sufficient then appeared to justify the presumption that the misconduct of Moorehead, the acting Trustee, was concurred in and approved of by the other two Trustees in the mortgage given to secure the bonds given by the plaintiffs and the other parties they propose to represent. That was then deemed sufficient for the purpose of enabling the plaintiffs to maintain the action for their own equitable protection. But the case now stands alone upon the facts set forth in the complaint, which wholly fails to show any misconduct whatever in the management of the affairs of the trust, by Horace Thompson, one of the three Trustees to whom the mortgage was given for the security and protection of the bondholders. It is not even alleged that he knew of the misconduct complained of as the foundation of the action. And no facts are set forth from which such knowledge can be reasonably presumed. If there had been that possibly might have been sufficient to make him a party to and responsible for the misconduct alleged upon the part of Moorehead. The opinion concludes that the complaint presents a good equitable cause of action, but not in favor of the plaintiffs, as long as one of the Trustees must be considered free from even connivance with the breach of trust. The order of the court below should be affirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE COURT JANITORS.

In the suit of Patrick Bergen against the Mayor of the City of New-York, the plaintiff claims to recover his salary as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, for services between May, 1874, and January, 1875. A man named Burke was appointed Janitor by the Commissioner of Public Works. Bergen was appointed by the Police Justices, and the suit was commenced by Bergen's counsel, ex-Judge Waterbury, to determine which of these bodies was the appointing power. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Donohue, on the ground that the Commissioner of Public Works had power to make the appointment, instead of the Police Justices. The General Term now holds, Judge Daniels delivering the opinion, that the appointment was properly made, and that the order dismissing the complaint should be set aside.

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In the suit brought by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against the Commissioners of Taxes, to test the question whether steam-ships running from here to Aspinwall, and others being constructed on the Delaware River, are subject to local taxation, the court holds, Chief Justice Davis giving the opinion, as follows: "In accordance with the principle of assessment adopted by the Commissioners, the value of the California Dry Dock Company's stock, $104,250, should also have been deducted. This court has lately held, in the People ex rel. Truebridge against the Commissioners, that the stock of foreign corporations, owned by individuals in this State, is not taxable here, and the Court of Appeals have affirmed that decision. Treating the relators as entitled to the benefit of that rule requires the deduction of the value of that stock. All the other questions, we think, were disposed of in the question of these relators against the Commissioners, in this court and in the Court of Appeals. * * * The assessment should be corrected in the particular above mentioned, and affirmed as to the residue, with costs."

THE WEST CHESTER JUSTICESHIP.

On the question of the legality of the election of Justice Flanagan, of West Chester, the court rendered a decision as follows: This is an action in the nature of a writ of quo warranto to test the title of the respondent to the office of a Justice of the Tenth Judicial District of the City of New-York. The office was created by chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, which is the act familiarly known as the "Annexation act." By the provisions of that act the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, then part of Westchester County, were, on the 1st day of January, 1874, to become part of the City and County of New-York, provided the people of said several towns and of the City should, in a manner prescribed by the act, ratify the annexation at the general election of November, 1873. It was also provided by the act that the territory of said several towns, when annexed, should constitute the Tenth Judicial District of the City of New-York, and that there should be a District Court therein, to be known as the Tenth Judicial Court, and that there should be a Justice of said court, who should be elected at the next general election thereafter to be held. The act was to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1874, except as otherwise therein provided. Among the exceptions was a provision for the appointment of a Police Justice, which officer was to be nominated by the Mayor of the City on or before the 15th day of December, 1873, and for the election of a Court Justice at the next general election. The act was passed May 23, 1873, and the first general election thereafter was held Nov. 4, 1873. We think that there can be no doubt that the election of 1873 was the next general election intended by the act. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the Legislature, in anticipation that the annexation would be perfected by the popular vote, intended to provide that the annexed territory should, on the 1st day of January, 1874, have a complete civil and criminal judicial organization, and had no intention that a year should elapse after the annexation was perfected before a civil Justice could be chosen and enter upon the discharge of his duties. The principal point made by the appellants is that while the election of the civil Justice was to take place at the general election of 1873, it was, nevertheless, to be in all respects a City election, to be conducted in conformity to the Election laws of the City by officers appointed by the City authorities, and upon a registration of the votes of the several election districts as provided for the City; and this not having been done, the election of a civil Justice was altogether unauthorized and illegal. The election at which the defendant was chosen by a clear majority to the office of civil Justice was held in conformity to the laws then operative in the County of Westchester and by inspectors who had been chosen for the several election districts of the towns under and pursuant to the provision of such laws. It is apparent that at the time the election was held, the City and County of New-York had no territorial jurisdiction over the annexed town. No power was conferred upon them to appoint in such towns boards of registration or inspectors of election, or any officer connected with such general election. To have attempted to do so would have been a usurpation of power, and, in legal effect, there would have been two elections held separately though simultaneously, conducted by different sets of officers and governed by different laws. We think the act in question did not intend to create any such incongruity. It was not intended to give the Corporation authorities of the City and County any power to interfere with or control such election. The question is not, therefore, whether the election of civil Justice should have been held under City authority, but whether by force of provisions of section 2 of the act, the authorities of the several towns should have conducted the election of civil Justice in conformity with the laws then in force in the City and County of New-York. Section 2 also provides that every election prior to Jan. 1, 1874, "shall be held under and according to the provisions of such laws as now exist." We think the intention of the Legislature was by the provision of the statute firstly above referred to to provide for the election of all officers after the territory shall become annexed, and by the provision secondly referred to, to keep in full force the existing laws of the several towns, in respect to all officers to be chosen at the election of 1873. This construction relieved the act of great embarrassments and placed the conduct of the election of civil Justice in 1873 precisely where it could be most harmoniously carried on, in the hands and under the control of the existing local authorities. We think the election was lawfully held. * * * Our conclusion is that the judgment should be affirmed.

RIGHT OF CORPORATIONS TO COMPEL SALE OF PROPERTY.

In the proceedings brought some time since by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to compel a sale to them by the Metropolitan Gas Company of a certain piece of property located in the vicinity of Sixty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, the court, at Chambers, sustained the railroad company in its claim that the property was necessary to the uses of its business, and that being so it had a right, under its charter, to compel its sale by the gas company. The court thereupon made an order appointing Commissioners to estimate the price at which the gas company should be compelled to convey the property to the railroad company. From this order an appeal was taken to the General Term, where a decision has been rendered sustaining the order made by the court below. The court thus holds in reference to the gas company that being a corporation does not save its property from being taken under the law of eminent domain, where its use is necessary to a railroad corporation to carry out and complete the purposes of its charter.

KESSLER'S LITTLE GAME.

THE MOTION TO DISBAR SAMUEL D. SEWARDS.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday before Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, a motion was argued for the purpose of disbarring a lawyer named Samuel D. Schwartz or Sewards. The matter was before the court during its session last July, and the proceedings then were adjourned to yesterday, for the purpose of procuring additional affidavits. The original affidavits, on which the order to show cause was granted, charged that Schwartz had lived in this County under the assumed name of Sewards, and was so admitted to the Bar; that under the name of Schwartz he was convicted and imprisoned in Austria; that when he was admitted to the Bar in this City he was not a citizen of the United States as required by the statute. To these allegations was added an affidavit that while Mr. Sewards was a Trustee of the German Free School, he had charged a fee for legal services.

On the part of Mr. Sewards, numerous affidavits were read contradicting those offered on the other side. Among these was an affidavit of Prof. Pomeroy, formerly of the law school of the New-York University, under whom Mr. Sewards studied for the Bar in this City. After paying a very high compliment to the ability, application, and unexceptionable character of Mr. Sewards while a student under him, and during the ten years which have elapsed since, the Professor goes on to state that Mr. Sewards had freely communicated to him and his fellow students his change of name from Schwartz to Sewards, the change being made by reason of the fact that to the English ear the name Schwartz was uncouth and difficult of pronunciation, and the name Sewards, while more easily pronounced, bore a great similarity to his original name; that when Mr. Sewards was about to be admitted he consulted the Professor as to the sufficiency of a first declaration of intention to become a citizen, and he having settled in the State of New-York with intent to remain, to meet the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution as to citizenship for the purposes of admission to the Bar; that he (the Professor) unhesitatingly advised him that it was sufficient for all purposes, save only that of voting; that he had no doubt Mr. Sewards had acted on such advice, and that if he ever made any affidavit of citizenship on the occasion of his admission to the Bar, he made it in specific terms to conform to the advice he had received as to his legal rights in the premises. The affidavit concludes with a high tribute to the efforts of Mr. Sewards in preparing and publishing valuable suggestions and improvements in the mode of recording deeds.

Following this were read several affidavits of Mr. Sewards' associates as members of clubs and school officers, the former of whom bear tribute to the high character of Mr. Sewards, and the latter of whom assert that the fee charged by him was under a resolution of the board authorizing it, and was accompanied by a vote of thanks for his services.

Dr. Huebsch, of the Synagogue, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, made an affidavit that Coroner Kessler (who has initiated these proceedings) came to him with what purports to be the record of conviction in Austria, and on reading it the doctor gave as his opinion that upon its face all the proceedings had been reversed, and were the same as if no conviction had ever been had; that Kessler then asked him to advise Sewards to discontinue the suit against him, in which a judgment for $2,300 had been recovered, and that he (Kessler) would then destroy the record; that the doctor so declined, holding as his opinion that the record showed nothing derogatory to Mr. Sewards' character. The foregoing affidavits were confirmed by others, among them one from Mr. Granger, a fellow-student of Mr. Sewards, at the law school, who swears that the latter made no concealment of his change of name; that he heard the consultation and advice as to citizenship, and that to his knowledge no such affidavit was ever filed by him or Mr. Sewards, the impression being that if any such formality became necessary it would be attended to by the Professor; and that after admission to the Bar, the Alumni of the university, as a mark of their high appreciation of Mr. Sewards' character and abilities, elected him their Vice President.

Numerous letters confirming Mr. Sewards' good character and professional standing were submitted from Judges Joachimsen, Gross, and Spaulding, of the Marine Court, Police Justice Otterburg, and Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer.

The court was indisposed to hear any argument, saying they would give the matter very careful consideration; but at the solicitation of Mr. D. C. Calvin, who appeared for Mr. Sewards, heard a few remarks from him in opposition to the motion, and from Mr. Clark Bell in its favor. It was urged by Mr. Calvin that the affidavits had clearly shown that the proceedings originated in an attempt on the part of Kessler to thereby force a settlement of the suit brought against him by Mr. Sewards, and that the offer from Kessler to that effect through his counsel was unmistakable. The court took the papers reserving its decision.

OVERCROWDED STEAMERS.

SUITS AGAINST THE PLYMOUTH ROCK AND OTHER STEAM-BOATS.

Section 4,465 of chapter 2, title 52, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, imposes penalties for the carrying of more passengers on a steamer than is allowed by the certificate of inspection, and section 4,466 provides for the issuing of special permits for the carrying of extra passengers on steamers making excursions. These sections read as follows:

SECTION 4,465. It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated on the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and $10 for each passenger beyond the number allowed.

SEC. 4,466. If any passenger steamer engages in excursions, the inspectors shall issue to such steamer a special permit, in writing, for the occasion, in which shall be stated the additional number of passengers that may be carried, and the number and kind of life-saving appliances that shall be provided for the safety of such additional passengers; and they shall also, in their discretion, limit the route and distance for such excursions.

Under these sections a Mr. Charles L. Webb has begun suits in the United States District Court in rem against the steamers Plymouth Rock, Wyoming, and Twilight, and in personam against their owners, to recover the penalties provided, on the ground that these steamers have carried an excess of passengers in violation of section 4,465, and without the special permit provided for in section 4,466. It is alleged that the Plymouth Rock, on the 15th inst., carried 1,842 passengers to Long Branch, whereas her certificate of inspection limited her to 825, and $11,187 penalties is sued for. The Wyoming is charged with carrying 824 passengers to Rockaway on the 10th inst., her certificate limiting her to 250, and the amount of penalties sued for is $5,884 50. The Twilight is charged with taking 782 passengers to Sandy Hook on the 14th inst., her certificate limiting her to 500 passengers, and the amount of penalties sued for is $3,102. Jarrett & Palmer own the Plymouth Rock, Henry B. Crossett the Wyoming, and Messrs. Lewis Smith and Edward Hillger the Twilight. It is said that several similar suits are to be instituted against other steamers.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. EARLE.

In the case of James A. Duffy, convicted of an attempt to shoot Mr. Earle, of the Controller's office, a motion was made before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to discharge the prisoner on the ground that there was a variance between the indictment and the verdict rendered by the jury. The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

A BOND FORGER IN COURT.

In the prosecution of William J. Ria, charged with passing forged bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, motion was made before Judge Tappen, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to discharge him from arrest on the ground that the evidence on which he was committed failed to show guilty knowledge. The Judge held the evidence to be sufficient and discharged the writ, remanding the prisoner.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN WITNESSES.

Judge Blatchford issued yesterday a warrant of removal to send Capt. William M. Patterson and H. Eken, Jacob Lingher and Herman Mallahreade, of the crew of the brig Jefferson Borden, to Boston, to appear there as witnesses against the mutineers on board of that vessel, and they were taken on last evening.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Tappen, J.

Nos.
6—Lee vs. Ackerman, &c.
51—Tallcott vs. Moore.
87—James vs. Green.
92—Fowler, &c. vs. Com. W. Co.
93—Matter of Baird, Rec.
102—Howells vs. Howells.
108—Matter of Elser.
109—Matter of Miller.
110—Matter of Hoagland.
111—Matter of Earle.
112—Matter of McGlave.
113—Matter of Benedict.
114—Matter of Menzies.
115—Matter of Met. Gas Light Company.
116—Matter of Heins.
117—Matter of Chapin.
118—Matter of O'Grady.
128—O'Brien vs. Browning.
138—Dayton vs. McCahill.
154—Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
167—Laughran, Jr. vs. Matthews, &c.

Nos.
177—Stern vs. Herzog.
179—Brown vs. Cromien.
180—Thompson vs. Solomon (two motions.)
181—Harlowe vs. Bleecker St. and F. F. R.R. Co
21—Glassmuck vs Brown.
33—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—Sohmer vs. Hintermeister.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
75—Holdane vs. Mittnacht.
88—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
94—Brooklyn Life Ins. Co. vs. Pierce.
169—Morey vs. Borger.
176—Richards vs. Richards.
183—National Fire Ins. Co. vs. Barry, &c.

JOHN A. LANT'S BAIL.

John A. Lant, the publisher of an improper publication known as the Toledo *Sun*, was recently held by Commissioner Osborn, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, on a charge of having mailed that paper. At the time he was committed he offered Dr. E. P. Miller as his surety, but District Attorney Bliss required two sureties. Lant's counsel applied to Judge Blatchford yesterday, on habeas corpus proceedings, to have the bail reduced, and Dr. Miller accepted as sole surety. The court declined to reduce the amount of bail, but directed the acceptance of Dr. Miller as surety.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Kelly, of No. 327 Water street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of brutally assaulting Hannah Killeen, a little girl residing in the same house.

George Smith, of No. 133 Elizabeth street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from Louis Standermann, of No. 567 Second avenue, on a Second avenue car, on Monday evening.

On Sunday night a burglary was committed on the lager-beer saloon of Christian Fuchs, at No. 88 Rivington street, the robber succeeding in decamping with cigars and liquors valued at $45. A portion of the property having been found in the possession of William Garnett, of No. 18 Macdougal street, he was arrested and committed yesterday by Justice Morgan at Essex Market Police Court.

A committee from the Citizens' Protective Association, of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, appeared on Monday before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court and preferred complaints against disorderly houses in Amity street. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the proprietors and inmates, and the officers yesterday succeeded in taking into custody eleven women and two men, all of whom, however, the Justice was obliged to discharge for want of evidence.

In the United States District Court yesterday, on motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Smith, decrees were entered condemning eight barrels of illicit apple brandy, found in possession of John S. Emmons, at Hudson, N. Y.; one linen dress, eight pieces of linen, one shawl, two and a half yards of cloth, and one cotton dress, in a trunk marked "Mrs. Hartley," and one case of silk and cotton ribbon, marked "Antoinette Bernheim," seized on the steamer Russia, on suspicion of having been smuggled.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

Worth vs. Banyan et al.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Rhodes vs. Booraem.—Motion denied, but plaintiff may take an order on this motion requiring a more specific statement by answer as to alleged fraudulent allegations, $10 costs to abide event.

The People, &c., vs. Bling, Thompson, and Smith.—The prisoners are held for want of $300 bail. There are no irregularities or defects which entitle them to be discharged on habeas corpus, and the writ is dismissed; prisoners remanded.

The People, &c., vs. Kahn.—Writ dismissed on hearing and prisoner remanded.

Marshultz vs. Dickinson.—Motion granted, but a stay of fifteen days is allowed to enable defendant to reopen the order of which he complains.

Cox vs. Rae et al.—Defendant's explanation of his connection with these bonds is not satisfactory; the Magistrate's decision to hold him to answer is justified by the evidence; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Matter of the New York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People, &c., vs. Flanagan.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Whitmore vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for new trial denied and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Gilman vs. Gilman.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Eisele.—Order reversed, with costs, and rehearing directed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hart vs. Taylor et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Cogan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Fitzgerald, Administrator, vs. The National Steamship Company.—Order and judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Daniels, Judge Brady taking no part in the decision of the case.

Corbin, Jr., et al. vs. Knapp et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

McAndrew vs. Place et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Judges Westbrook and Daniels.

Weetjen et al. vs. Vibbard et al.—Order affirmed, with leave to plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer and of this appeal. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Brown vs. Geery et al., Executors, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bruce et al. vs. Kelly et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Nason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Jessup vs. Gelfete et al.—Order reversed and accounting set aside and new accounting directed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wilson vs. Barney et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Stout vs. Chapman.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

Flynn vs. Bishop; Flynn vs. Bishop et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Marvin vs. Prentice et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless within twenty days after notice of this decision plaintiff stipulate to deduct $232 56 from the verdict, in which event the judgment, as to reduced amount, is affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Young vs. Atwood.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days after notice of this decision plaintiff stipulate to reduce the damages recovered to $12 50, and in that event the judgment is affirmed as so modified, without costs of this appeal to either party, with costs of the action to plaintiff up to the time of the service of the offer, and from that time with costs to defendant. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Lawrence and Daniels.

Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order set aside; new trial directed; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Steward vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Carmah, Jr., vs. Kelly.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless within twenty days after notice of this decision, plaintiff stipulate to deduct $98 70 from the verdict and judgment, in which case judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bank of California vs. Collins.—Order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady, Presiding Judge Davis dissenting.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Brady and Daniels.

The People ex rel. Pacific Steam-ship Company vs. The Commissioners of Assessments.—Assessment modified by deducting the value of the stock of the California Dry Dock Company at $104,250, and affirmed as so modified. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Cameron vs. Frost et al.—Order reversed and proceedings directed in conformity to opinion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Livermore vs. Bushnell et al., Impleaded, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Morgan vs. Smith, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Robbins vs. Ferris.—Appeal from first order dismissed, because the last only was final; last order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

Fraser vs. The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Frost vs. Fowler et al.—Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Muller vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on dismissal of plaintiff's complaint; plaintiff's motion for new trial denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Lawrence and Daniels.

Moss et al. vs. Huested.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Elmore.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Westbrook and Daniels.

Matter of O'Hare vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed with costs; rehearing of application directed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Flaherty vs. The Court of Special Sessions.—Proceedings and judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wheeler vs. Lee.—Motion denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Judges Brady and Daniels.

Claflin et al. vs. Leuheim.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels; Presiding Judge Davis taking no part in the case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Matter of Monaghan.—New bond, by order of 23d inst.

Rosetta Rasmussen vs. Neilson P. Rasmussen.—Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$50,000 N.J. C. 1st C.107	300 Lake Shore...... 61⅝
800 West. Union.... 84¼	1050 do........ 61¾
100 do.......s3. 84¼	1000 do........ 61⅞
600 do.......c. 84¼	900 do.......s3. 61¾
200 do.......s3. 84⅜	1000 do........ 61⅞
1200 Pacific Mail.... 38¾	1100 do.......b3. 62
300 do......b3. 38⅞	800 do........ 61⅞
71 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20	800 do.......s4. 61¾
150 N. Y. C.& Hud..s3.104⅜	300 do........ 61¾
100 Rock Island...s3.107¾	200 do........ 61¾
100 do.........108	200 do......s15. 61½
100 Ohio & Miss..... 19½	200 do........ 61¾
500 do.......b3. 19⅝	100 do.......s3. 61¾
100 Erie Railway....c. 15⅝	200 do.......s6. 61⅝
300 North-western... 42⅛	200 do........ 61⅝
900 do........ 42	400 North-west. Pf..... 57
200 do.......s3. 41⅞	500 do........ 56⅞
1100 do.......b3. 42	800 do........ 56¾
600 do.......b3. 42⅛	100 do........ 56⅞
600 do........ 42¼	500 St. Paul Pref..... 64¾
100 do.......s3. 42⅛	100 do........ 64⅝
200 St. Paul...... 38¼	300 do........ 64¾
100 do.......s3. 38⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...12.120½	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R........116⅛
1,000 do........120⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs.101¾	200 Michigan Cen.b.c. 66
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Cross Div.. 93½	160 do......s30. 65½
3,000 Chi.&N.W.I.B.103	160 do........ 66
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds.. 87¼	30 do........ 66⅛
5,000 do........ 87⅛	200 Union Pac..b. c. 73⅛
10,000 do.....b. c. 87⅛	200 C. & N. West. b.c. 42
1,000 do........ 87⅛	600 do........ 42
5,000 do........ 87¼	100 do........ 41⅞
1,000 Erie 3d...... 98½	100 do........ 41¾
3,000 Long Dock Bs.103	800 do.......b3. 42
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	200 do.......s3. 41⅞
11,000 H.& St.Jo.8s.C. 85	100 do........ 41⅞
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 102⅛	100 do.......b3. 42
8,000 Un.P.7s.L'd G.100¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 57
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97	100 do........ 56¾
24,000 Cle. & P.C.S.F 106	200 do........ 56⅞
2,000 P.,Ft.W&C.1st112½	100 do.......b3. 57
19 B'k of Com..b.c.121½	200 do........ 57
20 Ger. Am. B'k.b.c. 90	500 do........ 56⅞
100 Consol. Coal..b3. 48	100 do........ 56⅞
100 Mar., a. p.... 11	100 C. & R. I. b.c. b60.108
100 Atl. & Pac.T b.c. 20⅛	100 do........ 107⅞
29 do........ 20⅛	100 do........ 107¾
500 W. U. Tel..b.c. c. 84⅛	100 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 38¼
600 do........ 84⅛	500 do.......s3. 37⅞
100 do........ 84¼	100 do........ 37⅞
100 do........ 84¼	400 do........ 38
100 Pac. Mail..b.c b3. 38⅞	100 do........ 38⅛
800 do.......s3. 38¾	500 do.......s3. 38
500 do.......s3. 38¾	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64⅛
300 do.......s3. 38⅝	200 do........ 64¼
500 do........ 38¾	200 do........ 64¼
300 do.......b3. 38⅞	600 do........ 64
100 do.......s3. 38¾	300 do........ 64
200 U. S. Ex..b.c.s3. 43½	200 do........ 63¾
100 N. Y. C.&Hud.b.c.104⅝	600 do........ 63⅞
100 do........ 104¾	200 do.......s3. 64
100 Erie R'way.b.c.c. 15⅝	100 do........ 64⅛
100 do........ 15⅝	21 P., F.W. & C.G.b.c. 99¼
900 L.S. & M.So..b.c. 61¾	300 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c.s3 48⅞
200 do.......c. 61⅝	200 do........ 48⅝
100 do.......s3. 61¾	100 do.......s3. 48⅜
100 do.......s5. 61¾	300 Han.& St.Jo.b.c. 24½
100 do.......s3. 61⅝	200 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 19½
500 do.......s5. 61⅝	400 do........ 19½
3000 do.......s3. 61⅝	200 do........ 19⅝
300 do.......b3. 61⅞	200 do.......s3. 19¼
800 do........ 61½	100 do........ 19¼
200 do.......s4. 61½	100 do......s30. 19
300 do.......s3. 61⅝	300 do........ 19¼
	200 do........ 19⅛
	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 97¼	100 Lake Shore....s4. 61½
25 Western Union.. 84⅜	100 do......b3. 61½
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 38⅞	100 North-western.b3 41⅞
800 do........ 38⅞	100 Rock Island.b60.107⅞
900 do......b3. 39	100 do........ 107¾
400 do........ 39	100 St. Paul........ 37⅞
13 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¾	100 St. Paul Pref...... 64
200 Erie Railway.... 15⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....... 19¼
20 Union Pacific.... 73	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.... 13⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....120⅝	$50,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.....b. c.116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......115¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.116¼
	5,000 do........116⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s, Asy.bs.101¾	900 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39⅛
2,000 B'k'yn 6s, W.L.102½	1100 do........ 39¼
3,000 do........102½	100 do.......b3. 39⅜
7,000 do........102¼	700 do........ 39⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st....b3.102⅜	700 do........ 39⅝
35,000 do.......b3.102⅜	300 do........ 39½
13,000 do........102⅜	3000 do........ 39⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 97⅛	300 do........ 39⅜
2,000 C. P.Gd.bs b.c.103	200 do........ 39⅜
1,000 C. & N. W.con. 98⅛	1300 do........ 39¾
2,000 do........ 98½	600 do........ 39⅜
5,000 Chic. & N. W. con c.g'd bs. 87¼	800 do.......b3. 39⅞
5,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.107	600 do........ 39⅞
1,000 C. C. & I.C.1st. 48½	1700 do........ 39⅞
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s,c.112⅜	10 do........ 39½
4,000 do........112½	1600 do........ 39⅝
2,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91½	100 do........ 39⅝
600 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 84⅛	700 do........ 39⅝
200 do.......b3. 84⅜	900 do........ 39⅝
200 U. S. Express.... 44	200 Erie...b.c.s3. 15¾
100 Michigan Cen.... 66	200 do........ 15⅞
700 L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3. 61½	200 C., M. & St P. b. c. 38⅛
400 do........ 61½	600 do.......b3. 38¼
300 do........ 61⅝	1100 do........ 38¼
100 do.......s3. 61⅝	400 do........ 38⅛
100 Panama.....b. c.134½	100 do........ 38
10 N. J. Central.....111½	300 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64¼
1200 C.& N.W.b.c.s3. 41⅞	100 do........ 64⅛
1500 do.......b3. 42	100 do.......b3. 64⅜
400 do........ 42	600 do........ 64¼
100 do........ 41⅞	100 do........ 64¼
100 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 57⅛	200 C.,C.& I.C.b.c.s3. 4⅝
100 O. & M..b. c.s10. 19⅜	100 Reno R.Estate,2d Pref....b. c.b3.101½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Great . 2d.. 53	100 Lake Shore...s3. 61½
40,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102½	200 do.......b3. 61⅝
2,000 do........102⅝	100 do........ 61⅝
100 Mar. a. p.... 10½	100 do........ 61½
100 West. Union.... 84¾	100 do........ 61⅝
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 39⅝	200 Union Pacific.... 73¼
1400 do........ 39⅝	400 North-west..s10. 41⅜
500 do.......b3. 39½	200 do........ 41⅞
700 do........ 39½	50 North-west. Pref. 57⅛
100 do.......s3. 39½	100 do.......b3. 57
900 do........ 39⅝	400 St. Paul........ 38
200 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¾	300 do........ 37⅞
100 Erie Railway.... 15¾	400 St. Paul Pref.... 64
5 Del., Lack. & W..120¾	100 do.......b3. 64

TUESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

There was an increase in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, but, taken altogether, the market presented few features of interest. In the early dealings the Western shares exhibited some weakness, and prices made a concession of ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent.; but toward noon a firmer feeling took possession of the market and a recovery set in. The leading feature of the afternoon dealings was an advance of 1¼ ⅌ cent. in Pacific Mail and a decided increase in the amount of business in the stock. Sales were made at from 38⅝ to 39⅞, with the final close at 39⅝. Panama, which sold yesterday at 132, brought to-day 134½. The advance in these stocks was occasioned by a report that arrangements had been made for a revised schedule of passenger and freight rates over both lines, as well as for an extension of the loan made by the Panama to the Pacific Mail Company, this rumor, however, having no known official foundation. St. Paul common ranged from 38⅜ to 37⅞, with the closing transactions at 37⅞@38. The preferred opened at 64¾ and declined to 63¾, the closing price being 64. North-west common closed at 41⅞, after selling at 42¼ and 41¾. The preferred opened and closed at 57, with intermediate sales at 56¾ and 57⅛. Lake Shore rose to 62, and afterward fell off to 61⅜. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 19⅝ to 19⅛, Michigan Central advancing to 66⅛. Western Union, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Erie were comparatively steady. New-York Central fell off to 104½.

The money market was very easy again to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. On Government bonds round amounts are obtainable as low as 1 ⅌ cent. There is no change to report in discounts, the supply of prime names being small and readily taken at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity. The national bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption amount to $560,000.

The foreign advices were not important. United States bonds at London continue firm, especially for new 5s, which were quoted at 105¼@105⅜. Old 1865s closed at 106½, 1867s at 108¼, and 10-40s at 104¾@105. Consols declined to 94⅝@94¾ for money and to 94¾ for the account, but closed at a recovery to 94 13-16@94⅞. Erie was quiet and steady at 14⅜@14½. Discounts in the open market at London remain easy at about 1¾ ⅌ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and business was done at $4 86½@$4 87 for long and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand sterling. In the afternoon prime bankers' 60 day bills were offered with rather more freedom at $4 86½@$4 86¾. Gold opened at 103⅜ and advanced to 103½, but soon declined to 103¼, there being nothing to sustain the price this morning in the absence of a scarcity of cash gold. All the afternoon dealings were at 113¼@113⅜. Gold loans were made at 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. per annum, flat, and finally 1-64 per diem.

The transactions in Government bonds were small, but the market was steady in tone. Coupon 1868s sold at 120½@120⅝, and new 5s at 116⅛ for registered and 116⅜@116⅝ for coupon. In this connection the following dispatch from Washington to Kiernan's Wall Street News Bureau is sufficiently important to find a place here:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has rendered the following important decision in reference to the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, and the 5-20s of 1865, January and July: The books and records of the department show that the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, (known as the old 1865s,) were the first of these two loans issued, the date of issue being Oct. 21, 1865; while the consols of 1865, January and July, (known as new 1865s,) although the bonds bear on their face the date of July 1, 1865, were not issued until Oct. 6, 1866. Therefore it follows that the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, (known as the old 1865s,) being the first issued under the law, must be the first called. The date given on the face of bonds is not to be taken as the date of issue, but the fact as established by records of the department in the application of the law."

In railroad mortgages there was renewed activity in the Union Pacific securities and other issues, with a higher range of prices in some instances. Union Pacific reached 102¾, Land Grants 100¼, and Sinking Funds 97¼. C., C., Cin. and Ind. sold at 107, an increase of 1 ⅌ cent. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds declined at the first board to 87⅛, but afterward recovered to 87⅜. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts sold at 107, and Cleveland and Pittsburg consolidated sinking funds at 106, in lots of $50,000 and $26,000 respectively. State bonds were merely nominal.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date amount to $4,997,355, against $5,660,319 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,281,459 in 1873. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1 this year are $162,666,329, against $192,271,425 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $184,808,583 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1875.

Gold receipts	$763,508 25
Gold payments	100,599 49
Gold balance	34,482,892 34
Currency receipts	290,285 88
Currency payments	421,687 17
Currency balance	62,145,089 13
Customs	648,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅜	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¼	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	105	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	107⅞
Pacific Mail	38¾	39½
St. Paul Common	38½	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65	64
Western Union	84⅜	84⅜
Union Pacific	73	73¼
Lake Shore	61⅞	61½
Toledo and Wabash	6½	6½
North-western Common	42¼	41⅞
North-western Preferred	57½	57
Del., Lackawanna & Western	121⅝	121⅝
New-Jersey Central	111¼	111¼
Panama	132	134½
Erie	15⅞	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝	19¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104½	413
Erie	15⅞	15⅝	1,000
Lake Shore	62	61⅜	16,700
North-western	42¼	41⅜	8,700
North-western Preferred	57⅛	56¾	2,850
Rock Island	108	107¾	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅜	37⅞	4,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	64¾	63¾	4,200
Michigan Central	66⅛	66	590
Union Pacific	73¼	73⅛	320
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4⅝	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24½	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	13⅛	13⅛	100
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝	19⅛	2,400
Missouri Pacific	48⅞	48⅜	600
Panama	134½	134½	121
Western Union	84⅜	84⅛	4,625
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20⅛	20⅛	129
Pacific Mail	39⅞	38⅝	30,700
Mariposa	10½	10½	100
United States Express	44	43½	400
Total sales			80,358

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, r.	120⅜	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, c.	121½	122	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, r.	115½	116	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116¼	10-40s, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	118	118⅜	5s, 1881, r.	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	118⅛	118⅜	5s, 1881, c.	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1865,n.c.	118⅛	118⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $17,000 for interest and $5,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$17,427,000
Gold balances	695,655
Currency balances	791,894

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$49,087,301
Currency balances	3,040,139
Gold exchanges	3,441,543
Gold balances	405,390

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

California 7s....114	L.B., due [illegible] to '91 inc.101½
Georgia 6s.... 92	Asy.or[illegible]'y, due '92.101
Ga. 7s, new bonds...100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.105⅞
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 96½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.106⅛
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds..100	Rhode Island 6s....103
Louisiana 6s.... 35	South Carolina 6s.... 28
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 28
Mo. 6s, due in '75...100¾	S. C. Fun'g Act, '66. 28
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100¾	S. C. L. C., 1889, J.&J. 28
Mo. 6s, due in '77...100¾	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 29
Mo. 6s, due in '78...100¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 51½
Mo. 6s, due in '79...101	Virginia 6s, c., 2d ser. 48½
Mo. 6s, due in '80...101	Dis.of Col. 3.65s,1924. 65
Fund. Bs., due in '94 5.101	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d....107	Kala. & W. Pig. 1st. 83½
Alb. & Sus. 3d....100	L. Shore Div. bds....101
Chic. & Alton 1st....110	L. S. Cons. C. 1st....102
Chic. & Alton Inc....103¼	L. S. Cons. R. 2d.... 94½
C.,B.& Q. 8 p. c., 1st.114	M.Cen. Cons.7s,1902 102½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s..106½	M.Cen. 1st 8s,'82,S.F.115
Cen. R.of N.J 1st, C.106⅜	M.Cen. Equip. bds..102
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.110	N. J. So. 1st 7s..... 28
Amer. D. & I. bds.... 99½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D 108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..103¼
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10P.D. 92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102¾
M.&St.P.2d $G. R.D. 87	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc. 98½
M.& St.P. 1st LaC.D. 93¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
Mil. & St. P. 1st C.. 77¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.116½
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 86	Har. 1st 7s, C....112¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104¼	Har. 1st 7s, R.....112¼
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.103	North Mo. 1st....... 89
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 98½	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F. 96
Chic. & N. W. 1st...108	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 95
Chic.& N.W. C.G.bs. 87⅛	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.. 70
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s..... 81	Cen. Pac. G. bds.....102⅝
Galena & Chi. Ex...103	Cen. Pac. San Joa.br. 91⅛
Peninsula 1st, conv. 94½	Cen.Pac.Cal.&Or.1st. 89¼
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 97	Con.Pac.St.Aid bds.108
Winona & St. P. 1st. 70	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....102⅛
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 55	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....100¼
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.106	Un. Pac. Sink'g F'd. 97
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.[illegible]	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 91
Morris & Essex 1st..114	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 70
Morris & Essex 2d...105½	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo..101
Morris & Essex Con.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..112¼
Morris & Es. 1st, C.G.104½	Clev. & Pitts.con.S.F.105½
Erie 1st, Extended...103½	Clev. & Pitts.4th S.F.100⅜
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.... 98	Col., C. & I. 1st...... 48½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.... 97	Col., C. & I. 2d...... 15½
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.... 93½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 91
Long Dock Bonds....103	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 50
B., N.Y.& E. 1st,1877. 85	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 72
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. 85	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 62
Ind., Bloom.& W. 1st. 28	T., P.& W.,Bur. div. 12
Mich. So., 7 p. c., 2d.102¼	Tol.& Wab.1st ext'd. 82¾
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.107	T. & W. 1st,St.L.div. 58
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....105	Tol.& Wab.con.conv. 25
Cleve.& Tol. new bds.103½	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 82½
Clev., P. & A. old....101¼	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.... 53
Clev., P. & A. new..104	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 53
Det., Mon. & T. bds.103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 40
Buff. & Erie n. bds..103	Laf., Bur. & M. 1st.. 61
Buff. & St. L. 7s.....101	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America....153	Mercantile....108
American Exchange.117½	Merchants'....121
Chemical....1600	Metropolitan....133
City....300	Nassau....105
Commerce....121½	New-York....132
First National....200	Ninth National.... 80
Fourth National....	Republic.... 95¼
Hanover....	Shoe & Leather....145
Imp. & Traders'....196	State of New-York..110½
Irving....130	Union....140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107½	107⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¼	130⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Catawissa Railroad Pref.	43	45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	..	..

A PETRIFIED BABY.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal* tells this little story: "Albert MacDonald, an oysterman, living on Pamrapo avenue, Greneville, went on Thursday afternoon to Newark Bay to follow his vocation. After working some little while his tongs struck some heavy substance, which, on being lifted into the boat, turned out to be the body of a young child in a perfect state of petrefaction, with the exception of one arm, which may have been broken off by coming in contact with the tongs. The front part of the body is quite natural, but the back is slightly sunken, and the mass has the gravity of chalk. Crowds of people have been to see the body, which MacDonald intends to present to the Hudson County Medical Society."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	31	Resin, bbls	3,878
Beans, bbls	182	Spirits Turp., bbls	373
Bees-wax, pks	2	Crude Turp., bbls	355
Copper, bbls	199	Tar, bbls	200
Cotton, bales	34	Pitch, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pks	19	Butter, pks	3,195
Flour, bbls	8,780	Cheese, pks	8,948
Corn-meal, bags	727	Pork, pks	5
Wheat, bushels	51,220	Cut-meats, pks	150
Corn, bushels	37,500	Lard, tcs	415
Oats, bushels	10,550	Pea-nuts, bags	66
Malt, bushels	600	Stearine, pks	165
Grass-seed, bags	20	Starch, pks	1,750
Eggs, bbls	1,441	Spelter, pcs	592
Grease, pks	165	Tallow, pks	108
Hemp, bales	13	Tea, pks	350
Hides, No	1,312	Tobacco, hhds	84
Hides, bundles	1,155	Tobacco, pks	135
Moss, bales	29	Wool, bales	444
Lead, pigs	810	Whisky, bbls	453
Leather, sides	25,030		

COFFEE—Rio has been in very good request and again quoted stronger in price, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been made of 1,462 bags by the Ontario, on private terms; 1,659 bags Santos by the Donati, at 20¼c., and 2,046 bags by the Giuseppi d'Abundi, at 20c., gold. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio, by the Lubra, (a resale,) at 20¼c., gold. And at New-Orleans, 4,400 bags Rio, by the Penedo, at 20c., gold. Several other invoices were also reported sold here, but without reliable particulars. Other kinds firm and wanted; offerings light. Sales, 330 bags Laguayra on private terms....We quote invoices firm, thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@22c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¾c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18½c.@21½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A moderate movement has been reported in the line of early deliveries at firm prices, holders of the better grades generally claiming an improvement. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,655 bales, (of which 168 bales were on last evening,) including 1,187 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 368 bales to speculators....There has been a less active business reported for forward delivery, opening about 1-16c. ⅌ lb. lower under favorable weather reports, but closing more firmly, under purchases to cover contracts. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were on last evening, and 8,600 bales were to-day,) with 800 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; November, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; December, 13⅝c.; January, 13 25-32c.; February, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; March, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; April, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; May, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; June, 14¾c.@14 25-32c.; July, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c., ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 38 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 529 bales, against 328 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 1,780 bales, against 973 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,461,177 bales, against 3,771,787 bales same time previous year....Consolidated (two days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,028 bales; to the Continent, 648 bales. Stock in New-York, 45,980 bales; consolidated stock at the ports 83,610 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	13⅞	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very dull since our last, at from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but at somewhat easier prices. The main business has been in City Mills and Minnesota Extras, in good part for the West Indies and South America. Trade and Family Extras have been very moderately dealt in at irregular figures; Superfine dull and weak; No. 2 quoted lower on a restricted inquiry. ....The sales since our last have been 16,450 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice, and $4 for poor; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at from $5 10@$5 40; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 60@$7, for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 90; good to fancy do., $6@$6 80, mostly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 10@$7 75, mostly Amber at $6 75@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $6@$8 50, mainly at $6 75@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $6 10@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 15@$7 35; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 7,600 bbls. Shipping Extras, mostly City Mill and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been quoted weak as to price, on more urgent offerings; demand generally moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 65@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 85@$6 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$6 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in light request at unchanged rates. Sales equal to 500 bbls. at from $3 70@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for poor to about good; $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine.... Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 95 ⅌ 100 lb....Oatmeal, $7 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign dried has been quiet at former rates; sales, 1,800 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 12½@$2 20; 500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; 20 cases Lemon Peel, 200 frails Dates on private terms; 500 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10c.@10½c.; 500 cases Sardines, part 14c. for quarter-bxs.; 400 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 1,600 bxs loose Muscatel Raisins, part at $3 40@$3 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been decidedly more active and quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, with strictly prime offering reservedly. The demand for early delivery has been mainly for export, (the lower range of ocean freights favoring the outward movement,) though in part for contract delivery, and to some extent for milling purposes. The inquiry for forward delivery has been largely from speculative sources. Winter Wheat has been more sought after and quoted somewhat steadier, the main call having been for prime Amber Western, in store and afloat, in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 221,000 bushels at $1 45 for strictly prime No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 45 for very choice No. 1 Minnesota do., (a small lot,) in store, with strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee (which was very scarce) quoted at $1 45 asked, and $1 43 bid, to arrive; $1 36 for No. 2 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., do; $1 33@$1 34 for prime No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, closing at $1 34 for strictly prime, (at which rate some August contracts were reported as having been settled;) $1 27@$1 32 for heated and soft do., afloat, mostly at $1 30@$1 31½ for steamer grades, afloat; $1 31 for good No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 45 for prime old Amber Michigan, in store; $1 45 for fair do., afloat; $1 35@$1 42 for soft new Red Ohio, (car lots,) and within the previous nominal range for old Red and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 100,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September options, at $1 36; 24,000 bushels strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., August options, at $1 34, and (rumored) 32,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September options, on private terms, quoted at $1 33 bid, and $1 35 asked....Corn has been moderately active, the demand having been in good part for export, and prices have been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Strictly prime samples scarce and held at extreme rates. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 93,000 bushels, (part from store,) at 81c.@86c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 81c.@83c. for fair to prime steamer do., afloat; 81c.@81½c. for good do., in store; 78c.@81c. for heated do., in store and afloat; 86c.@88c. for prime to very choice new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, and 85c. for prime old Mixed Western, (5,000 bushels,) in store. And for forward delivery, 28,000 bushels prime sail new Mixed Western, September option, at 85c.; 34,000 bushels do., last half of do., at 84½c.@85c., chiefly at 85c., with October options quoted at 84½c. bid and 85c. asked....Canada Rye, in bond, has been dull and nominal at about 97½c.@$1, to arrive....State Rye has been inactive, and quoted at $1 05@$1 08 for about prime to choice old, and $1 as bid for prime new.... Barley has been very quiet and nominal, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 15@$1 16, asked, ⅌ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley, a late sale for October delivery was reported at $1 25 ⅌ bushel, but quotations are now wholly unsettled....Barley-malt has been depressed, lower, and irregular on a moderately active inquiry. Canada West quoted at from $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; four to six-rowed State, $1 35@$1 40: two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 35, cash and time. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,000 bushels Canada West at $1 50@$1 55, cash; 15,000 bushels four to six-rowed State reported at $1 33@$1 37½ ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in less demand and quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower on Mixed Western, which have been offered more freely. Good to choice White scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@64c. for good to prime Chicago, afloat, and 65c.@70c. for White Western, from cars and afloat; 70c for very choice do., in store. ....Feed has been moderately active and noted steady within the range of $20@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $30@$31 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $24@$26 for 50 to 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in slack request at 70c.@80c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lb. for old, and 75c.@$1 for new; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in rather limited demand within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Manila Hemp 500 bales were sold at 8¼c., gold, with, it is reported, about 4,000 bales shipped to England from first hands. Jute Butts are held at 3 1-16c., currency, for spot lots, with 100 bales sold on private terms. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been less freely dealt in, and quoted rather less firm; sales, 700 Dry Matamoras, 1,300 Wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughters on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active and quoted stronger in price. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 400,000 lb.... Copper Products have been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c....A very moderate inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig-iron, which, however, has been held firmly; sales, 100 tons Coltness on private terms. ....American Pig-iron has been in limited request and quoted weak in price; sales, 300 tons on private terms....Wrought Scrap Iron has been inquired for and quoted firm; sales, 200 tons at $32, and 300 tons from yard on private terms....Iron Rails have been in more demand at full prices....Manufactured Iron has favored buyers on a restricted jobbing business....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29@$30 from yard; Glengarnock, $31 50@$32; Coltness, $32; Gartsherrie, $32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27; No. 2 do., $24@$25 50; Forge, $22@$23 50; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$52, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $73@$75, at works; Wrought Scrap, $30 50@$32, from yard, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13c., gold....Lead has been inactive on the previous basis, including foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been dull and weak at from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 10@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been very sparingly sought after and has been quoted nominally steady at from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb.... Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 13c.@13½c., gold....Shot has been inactive, but steady, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 750 bxs. Charcoal Plates, part at $7 87½; 250 bxs. Coke Terne at $6 75, gold. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c.; English, 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal $7 87½@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7@7 37½; Coke Terne, $6 25@$6 50, gold.... Zinc has been in some request at from 8⅛c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—A very dull market has been noted for invoices of foreign, prices of which have been quoted irregular within the previous nominal range. Refiners have been unwilling to operate freely. The demand from jobbing trade sources has been light. Sales have been reported of only 70 hhds. Ponce, P. R., very choice, for jobbing purposes, on private terms. The jobbing trade has been very slow....We quote: Porto Rico at 37c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 35c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, 36½c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New Orleans, 68c.@70c. for prime to choice....Syrups have been in more demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do. 35c.@45c. for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in quite moderate request at 24c. for hhds., and 27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more inquired for at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to Good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales 1,000 bbls. Pale and extra Pale at $4 25@$6 50, and 4,200 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70, ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet but steady at from $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable for prompt delivery has been quoted at 31½c.@31¾c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 20 bbls. at 31¾c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in rather more demand, and held with more confidence. Linseed has been moderately dealt in at irregular prices, within our range. Lard and Red-oils have been dull and weak. Cotton-seed, Neats-foot, Olive, Cod, and Tanners' Oils, quiet at about former rates. Palm-oil has been in light supply and wanted; quoted firm. Menhaden has been in moderate request at current quotations. We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@68c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, 95c.@$1 05, for good to strictly prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 70c.@71c.; Linseed-oil, 66c.@69c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 31½c.@33c.; Bleached do. 44c.@47c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@46c.; Yellow do., 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c., and White, 70c.@72½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@90c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neats foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $95c.@$1; Cocoa-nut, 10¾c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 35c.@40c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally inactive....Crude has been in limited demand on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8¾c. in shipping order. ....Refined has been very quiet, with early deliveries at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; sales, 900 bbls. at 11¼c....Refined in cases, at 15½c.@17½c.; sales, 20,000 cases at 15½c.@16c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 10⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 550 bbls. Western Mess, part at $21 10, but with fancy do. at higher figures; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive at reduced figures; sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 90@$20 95, closing at $20 90; 2,000 bbls., September option, $20 90@21, closing at $20 90; 5,750 bbls., October, at $20 90@$21 05, closing at $20 90, and 2,000 bbls., September, exchanged for October at current rates....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. for heavy to light. ....City Cut-meats have been in rather better request, at about late quotations. Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14c., with sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....Western wholly nominal....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c.; Rib Bellies, in bxs., 12 lb., at 13½c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14c....Bacon has been in demand, with City Long Clear quoted up to 12⅝c.; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been depressed and quoted lower, on a restricted business for early delivery. No. 1 City exceptionally scarce and wanted. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.; new do. at 13½c.@13⅝c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 14¼c.; 65 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13½c., quoted at 13¼c.@13½c.; No. 1 City at 13c.; Refined, for the Continent, 14⅛c., and 300 do. for the West Indies, at 13¾c.@13⅞c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 23-32c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., and 1,750 tcs. October at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c....Beef has been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ⅌ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls....Tierce Beef dull at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $26 50 for very choice new....Prime to choice Butter has been scarce and wanted at full prices. Most other grades quiet and irregular. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@30c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@34c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@34c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@31c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice.... Cheese has been in generally slack request for shipment and home use, and prices have favored buyers. We quote Cheese at 4c.@11¼c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 9c.@10½c. for good to strictly fine; 10¾c.@11c. for choice to fancy, 4c.@10c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@10½c. for poor to fancy....Eggs have been in moderate supply and demand, within the range of 18c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 19c.@20½c. for good to strictly choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been quiet, with the last sale at $2, gold. Of the Bombay per the Greenock, 11,000 bags were sold previous to arrival. Other kinds as in our last.

SOAP—Has been selling to a moderate extent, chiefly in a jobbing way, at previous prices. Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—More demand has been noted for supplies since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, and prices have been quoted firm, with Mace at $1@$1 17½, the latter for very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37½c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 16¼c.@16¾c.; White Pepper, 24½c.@25c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially. The inquiry from refiners has been limited. Sales have been made of 320 hhds. and 92 bxs. about good fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c., and 1[illegible] hhds. Guadaloupe at 7⅜c. A sale of 200 hhds. Centrifugal was rumored on private terms, but without confirmation....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in generally very moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 11⅝c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.@11½c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c.; and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been more active and quoted firmer; good to choice quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; sales, 190,000 lb., chiefly at 9¼c.@9 5-16c....Stearine has been in moderate demand, at 15¼c.@15⅜c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; sales, 50 tcs....City nominal.

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in, prices firm; sales 1,000 half chests Green and 600 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been quiet but steady; export demand rather light; 300 hhds. sold at 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations; sales, 126 cases 1873 Connecticut at 12½c.@16c.; 61 cases 1873 State at 7c.@12½c.; 45 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 26 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 6¾c.; and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales were reported of 150 bbls. (before 'Change) at $1 24, but subsequently stock was offered at $1 23, and 50 bbls. sold at this rate.

FREIGHTS—With an easier range of rates on berth, by sail and steam, and a more liberal supply of accommodation available, a freer movement has been reported in the way of berth engagements, chiefly of Grain, Provisions, and Flour at current quotations. The chartering business has been again quite active, the demand having been almost wholly for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, with rates ruling low and weak. Vessels for Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, and Coal were in comparatively limited request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags and bulk, at 6¾d. ⅌ bushel; 150 bales Gunny Cloth at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 4,000 bales Hemp (of recent engagements, mainly, if not all, shipments from first hands,) on private terms; 24,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 3,500 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 30s.@32s. 6d., (in good part stock purchased at the Weston export account;) 8,500 Staves on private terms, and 400 pks. Pork and Beef at equal to current rates for Provisions by the ton; also, a British steam-ship, 2,206 tons, net, and two British ships, 1,383 and 1,157 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,000 bags Oil-cake on private terms, and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ standard bushel; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; 25 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 100 bxs. Bacon at 40., and 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton; also a British ship, 880 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel; 600 bbls. Sugar (reported) on private terms; 75 bxs. Bacon at 35s. per ton....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British ship, 1,223 tons, hence, with equal to about 8,500 bbls. Petroleum, (reported as chartered previous to arrival) on private terms....For the Continent, an American ship, 898 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 624 tons, (at Sandy Hook,) with about 3,600 bbls. Naphtha and Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; also, a British bark, 700 tons, hence, with 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,500 green-salted Hides (of through freight,) at equal to 40s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, 888 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.; and a British ship, 1,000 tons, (now here,) with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at about 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 605 tons, hence, with about 4,105 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin, Pillau, or Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 373 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 318 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. and 27½c. to the Mediterranean, or 6s. and 32½c. to the Adriatic....For Naples, an Italian brig, 397 tons, hence, with Resin at 80c. ⅌ 280 lb....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 415 tons, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., or 30c. ⅌ case, with option of Venice; and an American schooner, 631 tons, with about 3,900 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 6s. ⅌ bbl., also with option of Venice....For Ancona, Venice, or Trieste, an American bark, 422 tons, (now at Boston,) with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. and 32½c. ⅌ case.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Boulotte, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermitt, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Big Bonanza—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Sargent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Around the World in Eighty Days.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—The Princess of Trebizonde—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. Woodfield.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

One example of the manner in which our Tammany officials use their patronage is as good as twenty. Here is one of the latest. Mr. Ralph Ellis, who has held for the last twenty-four years the responsible position of keeper of the Receiving Reservoir in Central Park, has been removed by Commissioner Fitz John Porter. His successor is a Tammany ward politician of the baser sort called Fitzgibbons, whose chief title to preferment seems to be that he is a protégé of Senator "Hughey" Moore. The long and faithful service of Mr. Ellis could not be allowed to outweigh the fact that he was not a "useful" man, in the Tammany sense of the word, and however incapable Fitzgibbons may be of serving the public, he has the essential requisite of being one of the "heelers" of a serviceable politician. And yet the man who makes appointments like this has the impudence to pretend that he is laboring to improve the water-supply for the public benefit. Fitzgibbons probably knows and cares as much about the proper discharge of the duties to which he has been appointed as does his chief, Fitz John Porter, and that is certainly not saying much.

The same policy which is converting the Department of Public Works into a mere Tammany machine, run by the nominees of the corner groggeries, is being pursued with great energy in regard to the Department of Parks. The efforts of Commissioners Stebbins and Williamson to counteract this tendency are constantly resisted by their colleagues, one of whom is well known as being identified with unfortunate real estate speculations around the park, while the other is busily engaged at present in a contest for the control of the Nineteenth Ward Tammany Committee. While doing his best to serve his Tammany patrons, Commissioner Martin is not unmindful of the claims of such as belong to his own house. Since his accession to the board his brother, who is also in the employ of the department, has been fortunate enough to have his salary raised from $1,800 to $3,000 a year. If Messrs. Martin and O'Donahue can succeed in driving respectable men out of the department, and in filling its higher and lower offices with a crowd of political loafers, they may be able to do still better for any of their relations who need assistance.

When Mayor Havemeyer appointed the late Joseph B. Varnum as Commissioner of Jurors, that gentleman took care to examine the laws bearing upon the question before pressing his claims to the office. His conscientious scruples about raising any contest which might confuse and embarrass the administration of justice are certainly not shared by the appointee of Mayor Wickham. It is somewhat of an open secret that the Mayor obeyed the orders of John Kelly in breaking the promise given to Mr. Douglas Taylor, that his tenure of office would not be attacked during his absence. That disgraceful breach of faith, and the haste with which Mr. Dunlap has proceeded to the performance of the duties of Commissioner of Jurors while his legal title to the office is still in doubt, seem to indicate a desire on the part of Tammany Hall to get hold, for sinister ends, of the criminal machinery of the City. We trust the people like the prospect of placing their lives and liberties in the hands of a low political adventurer like John Kelly. His predilection for taking care of rascals is pretty well established. It was he who took the late James Watson under his protection when he was brought from California under arrest, and had him pushed through various stages of the public service till he became County Auditor, and was able to repay his patron by "putting through" his exorbitant charges as Sheriff. It was he, again, who saw that Coroner Croker was not treated like an ordinary criminal when he was arrested on a charge of murder, and who bailed that political rowdy out of jail when the jury failed to agree about his guilt.

The fourth report of the Canal Investigating Commission is devoted to the celebrated lock contract of Willard Johnson, which has been already fully analyzed in these columns. The original contract provided simply for the construction of a lock and its approaches, at a cost of $49,026, but before the job was finished it had cost $111,198, or $62,172 in excess of the sum agreed upon. More than half the work was done in "an unauthorized and illegal way," and it is estimated that the amounts falsely and fraudulently allowed for the benefit of this contractor aggregate $30,595. We shall probably hear of suit being entered one of these days for the recovery of this money, and of an attachment being issued upon Johnson's property. That, of course, is well as far as it goes, but what of the State officials in virtue of whose neglect or connivance the fraud was effected? There are still some of them connected with the Canal Department, and the Governor's professions of earnestness in the cause of reform would have a somewhat better chance of being listened to if he suspended some of these guilty officials pending the submission to the Senate of formal charges against them. The Legislature of last Winter supplied the State with a perfect armory of new and formidable weapons against official peculation and all abuses of public trust. Is Gov. Tilden too busy in emptying the State prisons to give a thought to the practicability of supplying the vacancies he is making with some of the incriminated Canal officers? Those out of office can be indicted, those still in office can be both superseded and indicted, yet we hear of no move to take either remedy against men whose criminal negligence is already established beyond all possibility of dispute.

Poor Mr. Noe, the victim of the assault of the Greenwich street burglar, lies at the point of death, and it is altogether doubtful whether he will recover sufficient consciousness to be able to identify the man Corbert, who is now under arrest on suspicion of being his assailant. The stupidity of the Police in confronting Mr. Noe with a number of persons not bearing the slightest resemblance to the man he described has certainly helped to aggravate the symptoms of the unfortunate gentleman. To-day will decide Mr. Noe's fate, and it is to be hoped that his death will not be the means of relegating the fatal assault of Sunday to the category of undiscovered crimes. Whether that result will follow, in any case, from the incapacity of our detectives remains to be seen.

A QUESTION OF HOUSE AND HOME.

We do not know that any political topic now likely to engage the attention of our readers is so well deserving of their study as a question which appeals directly to their own interests—and that is, how are they to preserve their homes and their property from the army of burglars which now overruns the City? We are sorry to say that the Police seem to afford us comparatively little protection. No doubt their presence in the streets prevents a great many crimes, but it cannot be denied that the force is far less useful than it ought to be. We have no desire to condemn it unjustly, for, as our readers are aware, we generally take the side of the Police as against their assailants, believing that if there are a few black sheep among them, there are also hundreds of sober, faithful, hard-working men, who honestly try to do their duty. They have to deal with criminals of the most murderous class—men who think no more of killing a man or a woman than they would of killing a cat. And, in nine cases out of ten, the Police Justices fail to protect the Police properly, and even when some ruffian has with difficulty been brought to justice and convicted of his crime, he is turned loose again upon the community after a few months of detention. That is the way in which, for instance, no less a person than Gov. Tilden is at this very moment assisting in the repression of crime.

Our readers must understand that they do not hear of one half of the robberies with violence which are committed. If a quiet, respectable man is attacked in the street and robbed of his watch, he generally thinks it best to go home and say nothing about it. This fact in itself shows how great has become the popular want of confidence in the Police. A man who has been robbed says, "What is the use of going to the Police Station? It will only get into the papers, and the Police will never be able to recover my property." So he gives it up altogether. And when a man, finding robbers on his own premises, endeavors to defend his property, and gets half killed, we absolutely hear many people say, "Well, what else could he expect? How very foolish of him to touch the burglar. It almost serves him right." That was the comment which one of the newspapers pronounced on the Noe affair. Certainly, an argument better calculated to encourage thieves we never heard of before. Is a man, then, to submit to have his property carried off from under his very nose without making the smallest attempt to save it? It is to be hoped that we have not all become such cowards as that. A man's instinct is to defend his household gods. We are very glad that Dr. Hammond fired those shots at the burglars who entered his house yesterday morning, and we hope he has severely wounded some of them. Since the Police cannot keep the burglars and highwaymen under, we must go back to a primitive state of affairs, and try to defend our own households. Or shall we meet the burglar politely as he enters our homes, and say to him: "You are very welcome to anything you may find in my house. Here is a gag—put it in my mouth. In that corner you will find a rope—tie me up to the piano with it. Here are the keys of my wardrobe and boxes. Up stairs are several little children—should one of them cry, do not hesitate to kill it." That seems to be about the idea which some of our contemporaries entertain as to the proper method of acting when your house is broken into. We think that Dr. Hammond's plan is far preferable.

If any of our readers have spent the Summer in this City, and have walked about what are called the fashionable neighborhoods at midday and in the early part of the afternoon, they have seen something like this: Two or three ruffianly-looking men meet at the corner of Fifth avenue and (say) Forty-fourth street. They exchange a few words, and then separate. They take opposite sides of the way, and carefully note every house which seems to be shut up in the upper part, and yet which is occupied below by a servant or two. If they see a likely place, they cross over and ring the bell. Perhaps it is answered—perhaps it isn't. If it is, the fellow begs for a "little help," and carefully notes the style of door-fastening, and whether the girl seems one of the nervous and timid kind. Now, these men, in nine cases out of ten, are simply laying their plans for a robbery. They are what is commonly described as "hard cases"; brawny, muscular, and strong, but with countenances on which nature and a vicious life have stamped thief or murderer. The City is full of them; the Police meet them everywhere. Their haunts are well known; their trade is not to be mistaken. Yet they are as free to inspect a house for a burglary as a surveyor would be to plan an improvement in it. There would be no difficulty in arresting scores of them, if they were closely looked after—they give cause enough. In like manner the Police know, or ought to know, the resorts of almost every thief in the City. And after such a burglary as that on Mr. Noe's premises, or on Dr. Hammond's, every one of these resorts should be made too hot to hold *anybody* until the culprits are discovered. The Police should make a clean sweep of all suspicious persons, and clear out their dens utterly, and give the criminal and suspicious classes no peace until they had among them found and delivered up the offender. Where blood has been shed or violence committed, no mercy should be shown. Every lodging-house or gin-shop known to be frequented by thieves or tramps should be turned inside out, and a systematic *hunt* should be kept up until habitual criminals, from the youngest to the oldest, began to see that *one* act of violence was dangerous to the whole gang and to all its friends. After a time, they would be afraid to harbor the miscreants whose hands are stained with human blood. They might get away, no doubt—the country is big enough to hide in. But at any rate we should be free of them here. As it is, every fresh crime is forgotten after a day or two. The Police say they are "on the clue;" the papers turn to other subjects, and before the week is out the whole thing is forgotten. How can we expect to have a decent City while this continues to be the invariable way of dealing with crime?

THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE.

The last number of *The New Quarterly Review* contains an article by Frances Power Cobbe which has for its starting-point the old apologue of the city mouse and the country mouse, the purpose of which, of course, is the contrast of city life with country life. The article is not only charming in tone and style, but rich in the fruits of a delicate apprehension of all the conditions and relations of life and in social philosophy of a very fine order. Nevertheless it is open on some points to doubts, queries, and criticism, and this in a great degree because its views are strongly tinged with the feminine traits of the writer's nature. The changes which steam and the telegraph have wrought in the life both of city and country during the last fifty years—changes the effect of which is felt no less in this country than in England—and the modern tendency of population to concentrate around great metropolitan centres, make the subject one of great and of immediate interest.

Of course, the chief distinction remarked upon by Miss Cobbe is that which always has existed between city and country life—the excitement, the rapidity, the condensation, and the artificiality of the one, and the calm, the deliberateness, and the naturalness of the other. In the opinion of the essayist, this contrast has not been diminished by modern rapidity of movement and communication, but has rather been increased. These causes have operated in cities so much more strongly and generally, she thinks, that the difference is greater, or at least more perceptible, now, when the town gallops and the country trots, than when, as before, the former walked and the latter ambled. The correctness of this view of the subject seems at least open to question. For, in former days, rural life was absolutely cut off from the action of forces which were in full operation upon the inhabitants of great cities, and it is only with great cities, indeed with one great city, London, that she concerns herself. But the telegraph does not regard distance or time, and the railway transports men and things so rapidly that all the resources and conditions of city life which are not immovable—such as theatres, concerts, libraries, great shops, money centres, and mass-meetings—are available to all country people, if they can afford the money necessary to their procurement and the time necessary to their enjoyment. And if they cannot afford these, they would lack them as much in the City as in the country. There can be no doubt, we think, that country people differed from city people much more in appearance, in habits, and in the nature of their lives fifty years ago than they do now. To be sure, a city man, or, more certainly, a city woman, can tell even now a country man or a country woman at sight. Railways, telegraphs, newspapers, and monthly magazines, including fashion plates and patterns of new dresses, can do much by way of transformation, but they cannot do everything; and there still remains something by which the denizen of a great city may be distinguished from an occasional visitor. But all the great marks of distinction have been swept away, and the process of assimilating every human creature to every other human creature, leaving only the differences of sex, age, and complexion—which is one of the consequences of "progress"—operates as much upon city folks and country folks as between the inhabitants of distant countries.

It is chiefly, however, in regard to the intellectual nature of the two lives that this charming writer considers the subject; and she finds the virtue of city life in its intellectual activity, and the vice of country life in its intellectual sloth. In city life there is a quick and a wide sympathy ever in action; thought flashes rapidly from mind to mind; small matters are passed by with little attention; practice and the adroit application of money has made life an accurately-adjusted and well-oiled machine, in the working of which there are few hitches, or none. Even amusements are intellectual, and the very operation of eating is made the occasion of the interchange of thought among clever people. In the country, every little family is self-centred; intercourse is restrained, sympathy narrow; the lack of great interests gives undue importance to small ones; the material conditions of life are ill or imperfectly arranged; people are driven to coarse animal enjoyments; and they meet at table only to feed in silence, or to talk small scandal. Miss Cobbe does not exactly say this; but this is exactly the meaning of what she does say. And she does declare that the great difference between country and city is that you are bored in the one, and not bored in the other; and that as nature is beautiful and cities are not, the chief cause of this boredom in the country is the dullness of country society—this, indeed, is the gravamen of her charge. And the effect of this boredom she sets forth in a passage that could only have been written by a woman—a clever woman. She meets the argument in favor of country life, that it insures greater health and strength, and, therefore, the conditions of greater enjoyment—first, by questioning whether perfect health *is* the most important condition of the enjoyment of life, and then by the following remark: "Of all the sources of ill-health, I am inclined to think lack of interest in life and the constant society of dull and disheartening people the very worst and the most prolific." This is an amazing utterance. That the stimulus of hope and of action, and that of agreeable society, have some indirect influence in favor of health is undeniable; but that the absence, or even the reverse, of these is the worst or most prolific cause of ill-health is a new theory of hygiene. And then the notion that a little ill-health adds to the interest of life! It is a thoroughly womanish notion, and the notion of a woman who has lived in a city hot-house, until her intellectual and moral nature has become morbidly sensitive, and she finds a true balance of her mental and physical powers oppressive from its sense of quiet and calm. Indeed there is a sort of confession of this in the subsequent sentence—"Undoubtedly it is so among the upper class of women." The truth is that this argument is a plea for a life of nervous excitement. The "upper classes of women" are unquestionably more "bored" by country life than the upper classes of men are. But for that very reason they should have more of it. The excitement of city life, which they think intellectual, should be diminished for them, if they would be rid of the "nerves" and the feeble health of which so many of them complain, hardly less in Europe than in America. If their lives were more calmly bucolic, and their bodies more solidly bovine, it would be better for them, no less than for their children. This view of life is a false one. Serenity is the highest happiness as well as the most lasting. The beauty of all the great figures in art is their serenity. We need rather to repress than to stimulate our nervous activity; more than all, do women need this repression. The craving for the excitement of city life is one of the worst of the social phenomena of the day, and it is to be regretted that the attractions of a metropolitan existence have been so speciously set forth by so charming a writer.

A MODERN BALAAM.

When the Pacific Railroad was making its way through the wilderness, a new town sprang up at every temporary terminus. Most of the railway towns, after running a brief and riotous career, have dried up and vanished, though their names still figure on time-tables and in official documents. One exception to this rule is Corinne, a flourishing little city at the crossing of Bear River, in the Territory of Utah. Corinne is a purely Gentile town in a thoroughly Mormon region. It is a thorn in the side of the faithful, a fly in the ointment which should rejoice Brigham Young. At first it was as rough and quarrelsome as an unlicked cub. After a while it developed itself as an enterprising, active, and prosperous business community. It offered tempting inducements to the traffickers of the Territory, Gentile or Mormon, and it suddenly became influential as an important trading centre. Brigham Young, having regarded this encroachment on his domain with much disfavor, went down to the river bank opposite Corinne, one day, and solemnly called down a curse upon the place. Lifting up his hands, he invoked the maledictions of heaven upon the town and its inhabitants, and said that they and it should pass away. Whether he called down upon the people the divine displeasure in their bed and board, their eating and drinking, their down-sitting and their up-rising, after the good old style, we are not precisely informed. A local report says that the Patriarch "cursed Corinne up hill and down."

When Balaam stood on "the top of Peon that looketh toward Jeshimon," the curses which he would have fulminated on Israel were turned into blessings. The people of Corinne think that Brigham Young and his maledictions have brought them luck. Certainly, the town has not only prospered in spite of the curse of this false prophet, but the baffled Young has been obliged to employ a singular agency to help on his delayed judgment. Balaam, when he found that he could not carry out the wishes of the King of Moab, got to his own place. Brigham Young, distrusting his own powers of blessing and cursing, built a narrow-gauge railroad. This work was intended to destroy the trade of Corinne, but the banned community laughed at the railroad, as they had at the anathema; their accursed city continued to grow. The Saints were forbidden to buy and sell at Corinne; but some of them defied excommunication, and others made their purchases at second hands. Somehow the vindictive proclamations of Brigham Young were overruled. His thunderbolts of wrath fell harmless in Bear Valley.

About a fortnight since there was a rumor in the West to the effect that a descent was to be made upon Corinne by some of the Indian tribes which have settled about ten miles from that place. These Indians left their reservation and, for some mysterious reason, gathered nearer Corinne, where there were none of the attractions which usually entice roving people. The citizens of Corinne were alarmed, and sent their families to a place of safety. The Mormons jeered at their fears, but helped to spread the reports of threatened danger. Two weeks have elapsed, and the Indian attack has not yet been made. The danger has passed away, if any ever existed. It was plainly only one more ineffectual bolt from the armory of the Mormon Jove. In this encounter, lasting several years, the new Balaam, like the old, has been worsted. It is not likely that Young ever believed that his curse of Corinne would ever amount to much directly, though he may have supposed that his people would endeavor to make it good. But the Gentiles say that they have faced the dragon, and that "his eyes are made of glass, and his tail is filled with sofa-springs."

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The doctors and law-makers of England are just now struggling with a problem, which reached a solution here some time ago. It would naturally be thought that in Great Britain, among a population twenty times denser than our own, the struggle for daily bread would have rendered the sphere of woman as a laborer much broader than in the United States. But, however the fact may be accounted for, the truth remains that while in this country professional women are so numerous as to scarcely excite remark, in England they are still curiosities. We have not a few female lawyers, and ministers, and journalists, and we have, too, considerable numbers of female doctors, who are regularly recognized and consulted with as equals by their brothers in the profession; whereas we doubt whether in all England there is a a single representative of the two first classes, and it is certain that there are but two women legally recognized as doctors, Miss Jex-Blake and Miss Adderson, and the door by which they entered their profession is, for the present at least, tightly closed to all aftercomers. They won their licenses by instruction given them privately by "authorized" lecturers, but it is now provided that no licenses shall be issued except to graduates of recognized medical institutions.

But it must not be inferred from this statement that the question of the medical education of woman has not been long agitated in Great Britain. On the contrary, many of our readers will remember Miss Sophia Jex-Blake's plucky and, we may say, manly, efforts in the Fall of 1869 to secure recognition at the University of Edinburgh. She succeeded apparently, but such a riot followed her admission that the case was taken to the courts, and it was by them decided that the University could only be required to issue degrees to qualified candidates, and not to furnish instruction. Since then the question has been in abeyance, until, during almost the last week of the recently-prorogued session of Parliament, Mr. Cowper-Temple introduced a bill providing for the legal recognition in England of doctresses graduated at foreign universities, thus bringing this question directly and unavoidably before the official attention of the law-making power. Upon this measure there seemed to be no very clearly decided opinion, either in the House or in the country, and so the Privy Council took a very wise as well as a very politic course—it referred the bill to the General Medical Council of England, with a polite note, written at the direction of the Lord President, requesting its professional opinion thereon, thus shifting the responsibility of supporting or defeating the bill upon a body of specialists who were fortunately in annual session at the time.

The *personnel* of this Council entitles it to the respect of every medical man in England. It is composed not only of eminent doctors, but of representatives of every British university, of the Government itself, and of every one of the nineteen institutions in England which can legally give a medical education and grant degrees and licenses to practice. It, moreover, keeps a register of all the doctors in the Kingdom, and no one whose name does not there appear can either enter any of the public services or sue for a fee for services rendered. To this Council, thus constituted, and with such powers, the Privy Council submitted Mr. Cowper-Temple's bill, not without a shrewd conjecture, as we imagine, that it would prove a seed of dissension. It did so. The Council, when the Lord President's note was read, at first seemed somewhat surprised that its advice should be asked upon a matter of legislation—a somewhat unusual, though not unprecedented course—but straightway fell to debating the merits of the question, and at once developed differences of opinion so radical and so warmly expressed that the discussion lasted through several sessions of several days. The result was that the Council disapproved of Mr. Cowper-Temple's bill for the very sufficient reason that it granted to female, what had never been granted to male doctors; and that, furthermore, it was not right to compel the Council to register degrees and licenses granted by institutions over the educational standard of which it had no kind of control. The Council went further, also, and gave its deliberate opinion upon the merits of the question, by declaring in a formal resolution that "the study and practice of medicine and surgery, instead of offering a field of practice well fitted for women, do, on the contrary, present special difficulties which cannot be safely ignored, and some of which cannot be disregarded," but that "the Council is not prepared to say that women ought to be excluded from the profession." It was also indicated that if any of the regular licensing bodies saw fit to grant licenses, the Council would willingly register them.

It would have been more satisfactory if this opinion of the Council had been accompanied by a statement, however brief, of a few of the more important of these "special difficulties." It is, however, gratifying to observe that the objection that woman's brain is "infantile," and that she is therefore incompetent to discharge a doctor's duties, was only passingly raised; to have urged it seriously would have been unreasonable in a country of which a woman is the chief magistrate and most successful ruler, and the history of which is enriched with other examples of women proficient in the most difficult science of government. But if the question of competence is once conceded, the rest seems to follow. It is a fact demonstrated by experience that there are women who prefer to be attended by women, and that there are other women who, either from taste or necessity, would choose to be educated doctors if possible, despite the "disagreeables" of the profession, but who, failing that, will, at all events, do some good, though much more harm, by practicing as medical amateurs. And it is also true that the medical art has become one of skill rather than of strength; even in reducing dislocations appliances are in use which would enable a very delicate woman to exercise any requisite force. Objectors may, then, raise what difficulties of detail they can in professional education and intercourse, but they will in time be quite obviated as by degrees the truth is recognized that in medicine, as in art, the right thinking recognize no sex.

A KENTUCKIAN PLAN OF INSURANCE.

Fire insurance is a subject which is gradually receiving more and more attention on the part of the public, and the desire to insure is much greater now than it was some years ago. This increased anxiety to guard against loss by fire has been met by the establishment of insurance companies throughout the country, who charge their patrons a premium proportionate to the amount insured and the risk incurred. This plan, it appears, is not at all satisfactory to an individual residing in Fleming County, Ky. He comes forward as the friend of the farmer, and guarantees protection not alone from fire, but from wind or lightning. Insurance companies, in his opinion, have hitherto been conducted on a wrong basis. Heretofore it was foolishly imagined that a company should possess sufficient capital to meet its obligations; but according to the plan proposed by this gentleman from Kentucky, it is evident that such an absurd idea will soon be repudiated by all sensible people. In a prospectus which he has issued of "The Farmers' Home Mutual Insurance Company," he shows how far the science of insurance has advanced in Kentucky. Here is an extract from his circular:

> "Desiring to guard against sudden and unavoidable loss by fire, wind, or lightning, we, the undersigned, adopt this method, to wit: That we bind ourselves in this obligation, which is to have the same *force and effect as a plain note of hand*, to pay to any member of this company, in the event he should be injured by either of the above-named elements, an amount sufficient to restore his or her loss, or, in case all of the insured property is destroyed, to pay them the amount of their policy."

This is certainly a unique way of doing business. He even proposes this delightful plan without the trouble of obtaining a charter from the State for the "company," which consists of himself as sole officer and director. The farmer who does not see the advantages offered by the new company must be blind to his own interests.

There are certain conditions attached to the "agreement" which are worthy of attention. Here they are:

1. This company has no limit as to time.
2. It has no cash basis, hence no cashier.
3. It has a basis that consists in self-preservation.
4. It calls for no dividends.
5. It makes no assessments except to meet losses when a loss occurs.
6. The assessments will be made pro rata.
7. The officers of this company may hold their offices during their pleasure.

The second condition must give the "company" a decided advantage over those institutions which find it necessary to keep a cashier. No funds can be stolen or made away with, and the solvency of the company is therefore guaranteed. Dishonest cashiers may bring a rival institution to bankruptcy, but no event of that nature can occur under the well-devised plan proposed by the farmers' benefactor in Kentucky.

The other conditions are equally novel, and perhaps the most important is that which enables the officers of the company to hold their offices during *their own* pleasure. The gentleman from Kentucky evidently knows what he is about. He will not put it in the power of dissatisfied members of the company to dismiss the projectors of so valuable an innovation in fire insurance business. He owes it to himself and to humanity to remain at the helm, and to guard the treasures confided to his care.

There is another choice provision in the programme. Here it is:

> "In the event any member should refuse or neglect to pay his or her call, it will be the duty of the President to collect the same by law, *provided* the member to whom it is due so directs, and agrees to pay the costs that may accrue."

It was, at first sight, hard to discern the motive which induced this gentleman to come forward as the benefactor of the farming class, since the "agreement" made no mention of any remuneration for his important and disinterested services; but this clause accounts for the Kentuckian's philanthropy. The projector of this "company" is evidently a lawyer who wishes to establish a new line of practice. The members who refuse to pay will, of course, be prosecuted, and the "company" hopes to realize by this means sufficient funds to repay him for his trouble. We doubt, however, whether Kentucky farmers will be fascinated by the advantages offered by their benefactor, and we fear his disinterested labors will not be fully appreciated even by the Kentuckian farmers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public desire more light on this subject. The use of the pardoning power by the Governor of the State has always been jealously watched by the people.

Great efforts are made to conceal the commutations and pardons. Your readers, doubtless, were more intensely interested in the communication on the 22d inst. that appeared in your seventh column of page six, than in any other subject treated of by your able editorial writers. Please make the publicity of the pardons a feature of your paper. Insist on specific explanations. Give us the history of each criminal who has been pardoned. Give us

Monday, Aug. 23. LIGHT.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARDONS.

"Albany, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

"Gov. Tilden has commuted the following sentences:

George H. Rogers, manslaughter, third degree, in Chenango County, from two years and eight months to eight months.

Martin Reeb, arson, in Erie County, from fourteen years to seven years.

The Governor has also granted pardons to the following:

Leo Witkisosky, convicted of petit larceny in New-York, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Algeroy Aiken, convicted of embezzling in Erie County, and sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment.

Hayman Copperman, convicted of receiving stolen goods in New-York, and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leaders in your yesterday's and to-day's issue, in regard to the use and misuse of the pardoning power by our Governor, remind me of a few cases with which I am personally acquainted, viz.: Leo Witkisosky tried his hand, while cashier with Lippman, Brown & Co., in taking the firm's money out of the drawer for his own benefit. This being his first offense, his principals, charitably inclined, forgave him, and Mr. W. kindly acknowledged the act by cashing a check of $150, belonging to the firm, for which crime he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a very light sentence indeed, under the circumstances. Why he should have been pardoned is for the Governor to explain. The next case I want to call your special attention to. It is that of Coppermann, the pawnbroker. In 1868, a lot of sewing silk was stolen from us, which we traced to that culprit, though it was clear as daylight that he was the receiver—and "*dar jaftar ist virvast veld dar stastard*"—in fact we proved it; the blind Goddess of Justice would not see it then. A year or so afterward, Gardner & Co. were robbed, and they were lucky enough to have Copperman arrested, and finally, after many appeals on his side, he was sentenced and locked up. The receivers of stolen goods should be punished more severely than the thieves; the reason it is not done is because they get rich by their plunder and understand how to use their wealth to retain their liberty. But if, as an exception, they are punished, the pardoning power steps in and makes a free citizen of one of the worst scoundrels living. Is there no remedy against this, Mr. Editor? We intend merely to add our share as good citizens and leave the matter in your hands, to follow it up, so that the scoundrels may get their dues and the people may be protected by JUSTICE.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

A PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The old Post Office will soon be vacated, and before the site is occupied by a costly and elaborate structure, would it not be a good thing to have Nassau street widened north of Cedar street to the same width that it is south. The travel through Nassau street is great and constantly increasing. The buildings, a portion of which would have to be taken, are nearly all old and their internal arrangement obsolete. Property-owners, a portion of whose property might be taken, would find the residue worth more than the whole is now, for the financial business of the City is rapidly moving northward, and only needs proper accommodation to speedily reach Fulton street. The great fault of all our street widenings in the lower part of the City has been that they have been delayed too long, and before the improvement has been made the trade or business meant to be accommodated has taken another direction. It seems to me now is the time for the improvement above suggested, and that it would be greatly for the public convenience and benefit property on Nassau street and all cross streets in its vicinity. And if it was thought well, Ann street from Nassau to Park Row might be widened on the north side at the same time, and thus give a good opening to the new Post Office, which is at present rather crowded in its surroundings. LIBERTY STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The interpretation of a "Beethoven programme" on the occasion of the one hundredth concert of the present season at the Central Park Garden, last evening, brought together a vast concourse of lovers of music. The composition which appealed most strongly to the appreciation of the audience was the Seventh Symphony, which made up the second part of the entertainment, and which was interpreted with infinite sympathy and delicacy by Mr. Thomas' forces. The first portion of the performance was occupied by a rendering of the "Leonora-Fidelio" overtures, four in number. The execution of these compositions in quick succession was listened to with great interest, and, if the judgment which long ago was pronounced as to the passing excellence of the third overture was only affirmed by yesterday's test, this was at least interesting as showing the progressive molding of the lovely and inspiriting themes, from an original form of comparative vagueness, into a final shape of perfect proportion and beauty. The fourth overture produced somewhat of the effect of an anti-climax after the third, which was rapturously applauded. The concluding part of the programme embraced three movements of the septet and the "Egmont" overture.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Signor Tagliapietra has been engaged to sing at Gilmore's Garden, and is to appear in to-morrow's concert.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Max Strakosch returned from Europe yesterday, aboard the Scythia. He will at once proceed, much refreshed in health and spirits by a five months' vacation, to prosecute with vigor the campaign which is to result in a series of triumphs for Mme. Titiens.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP NAZRY.

Willis Nazry, Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, died at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman was well known throughout Western Ontario, and highly respected, particularly by the colored population of the country.

A SWARM OF LOCUSTS.

"J. B." sends to the London *Times* the following account he has received, under date Aug. 1, from Galatz, Roumania, of a swarm of locusts: "We have had rather more respectable weather lately, and have been able to sleep properly, since it has not been so hot. I do not know whether you read in the paper I sent last week a short notice of the locusts which have been doing so much damage here. Well, we have had them lately, and now I am going to tell you something which you will think awfully exaggerated, and which, indeed, must be seen to be believed. A few days back they passed over Galatz and settled on the Turkish side of the river. Looking at them from beneath, as they passed over the town, was like looking up during a heavy snow-storm, the air was so thick; the cloud extended the whole width of the town, say three to four miles, and was about five hours in passing across, say fifteen miles long, and who knows how thick. Yesterday they shifted their position on the Turkish side, and, seen from the gun-boat where I was, the cloud of locusts had the appearance of the thick black smoke from a steamer, a long black streak, which extended up and down stream as far as could be seen with a powerful telescope, or at least twenty miles in length. The vertical thickness of the flight, as far as we could judge, must have been at least 100 feet; the width we could not see, but it would probably be two or three miles. Reckon how many millions it would take to make such a cloud, when each individual locust is flying at a distance of not more than three or four inches from its neighbors. No wonder they devour whole districts of corn, &c. All over this part of the country lately all the horses in the village have been kept saddled, and the instant the locusts are reported in the neighborhood all the people turn out and gallop after them and raise an awful din with pots and pans, and so on, to prevent them from alighting. If once the flock alight it is all up; but by this means they manage to frighten them from alighting and cause them to move on elsewhere. Lots of them fell in the town. They are just like big brown grasshoppers, from two and a half to three inches long."

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Reports from throughout the Ottawa Valley state that the crops in that section have not been materially injured by the late rains. In many places an improvement is noticed.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

JOHNSON AGAIN VICTORIOUS—HE SWIMS TEN MILES IN TWO HOURS AND FORTY-SIX MINUTES—COYLE GIVES UP AFTER SWIMMING SIX MILES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Monday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The second international swimming match between Messrs. Coyle, of Chester, Penn., and J. B. Johnson, the English champion, took place on the Delaware to-day. In the previous match, which occurred on the 22d of July, Johnson won, Coyle being overcome and declaring that he was drugged. Several contests of a minor nature have since transpired, in which the Englishman has showed that he possesses superior abilities. The previous race was over a course measuring at least thirteen miles, but, the water being very cold during August, both men agreed that to-day's contest should be for but ten miles, starting at the Lazaretto and ending at Gloucester Point. The weather was raw and disagreeable, a north-east storm prevailing. The water was lumpy and cold, and the contestants were under the disadvantage of swimming against a heavy head wind. At 3:17 both men jumped into the water and struck out together. Johnson soon showed in front, and led the way to the conclusion of the contest, being at the time Coyle declined not less than 800 yards in advance. He was 200 yards ahead when one mile from the starting point, and gradually increased the distance. The Englishman swam in a different style from that which he displayed in the previous contest, not going under water so much, and doing away with his lunges. He rested in his usual style, but spurted by swimming nearly breast high. Coyle maintained his former manner of swimming, but was beaten by the man who had imitated his work to a certain degree. Coyle was taken from the water at 4:37, having swam six miles in one hour and twenty minutes. His judge, Mr. Brooks, stated to THE TIMES correspondent that Coyle did not ask to be removed, but he saw that the swimmer was becoming chilly, and believing that he was too far behind to catch up, he thought it advisable that he should get into the boat. Coyle said that he felt in good trim, but was very cold.

The fact of Coyle's having given up the race and leaving the second victory in Johnson's hands, without being obliged to contest every foot of the way did not deter Johnson from proceeding further. He called from the water to a band, which was on a tug, and wanted to know why it did not play. He laughed and chatted with his judges and his acquaintances in the numerous small boats near him, and every now and then darted off, making magnificent spurts. About 5 o'clock the rain ceased, but the air continued very chilly, and was even uncomfortable to those on the tugs, who were provided with heavy coats.

When but half a mile from the stake Johnson still seemed very fresh. He was at this point swimming on his side. At 6:03 precisely, Johnson touched the stake-boat, and clambered up the side without any assistance, having completed his ten-mile swim in two hours and forty-six minutes. There were not less than 10,000 persons at Gloucester to witness the finish, and about three thousand followed the swimmers in small boats. The stake in this race was $1,000. It is rumored that Johnson will swim in an ocean race at Atlantic City on Saturday next. Andrew Trautz, who was defeated by the Englishman last Summer at Long Branch, is one of the contestants. During the race the steamer Undine, from Philadelphia, nearly ran Coyle down, going within six feet of him. This would have given him a chance to claim a foul, but he refused, and contented himself by leaving the matter with his judges, who intend to investigate the cause of the boat's apparent attempt to interfere with the race.

YACHTING IN THE BAY.

REGATTA OF THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB—THE SAUNDERS THE WINNER.

A regatta, under the auspices of the Long Island Yacht Club, open to all boats of 23 feet and under, took place yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn. The wind was east-north-east, and the yachts started from the float off the Short Branch House, the course being a little more than three miles before the wind, to and around the buoy off Robin's Reef Light-house, and back to windward, to and around a stake-boat anchored off the point of starting; the yachts to sail over the course three times, making a distance of about twenty miles. The breeze was a light one at the start, and before the yachts had accomplished the first rounding of the stake-boat it had materially lessened, and being somewhat unsteady, much of the race was sailed almost in a calm, and the yachts, although they managed to keep in motion, could do little more than drift with the tide. There were only three entries as follows: Emily P., owned by ex-Commodore Sweeney, of the Long Island Club, length 21 8 feet; Sophia Emma, owned by Jacob Varian, of the Manhattan Club, of Harlem, length 21.10 feet, and the Joseph Saunders, owned by Michael McMahon, of the Long Island Club, length 21.11 feet. The prizes, a purse of $40 to the first boat and $10 to the second, were offered by ex-Commodore Bates, of the Long Island Club. The time allowance was two minutes to the foot. The judges were Mr. S. M. Simpson, of New-York, and Mr. J. Edwards, of Bay Ridge. In drawing for positions the Emma P. was first, the Saunders second, and the Sophia Emma third, in which order they were started, fifteen seconds apart.

All the preliminaries being satisfactorily arranged the word "go" was given, the time of starting being as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Emily P.	2	10	45
J. Saunders	2	11	20
Sophia Emma	2	11	45

Each yacht got away promptly at the word, and, going immediately into clear water, stood off before the wind, their mainsheet boom well out to starboard and their jibs to port, in which position they were soon almost lost to view by the party on board the judges' boat, which was anchored between the float and stake-boat, in order that the time of each yacht might be taken as she passed to the southard of the stake-boat; and for this reason it was impossible to distinguish the manœuvreing of the yachts as they neared the buoy at Robin's Reef. They seemed to maintain about the same relative position all the way around the course, and rounding the buoy they all stood well down the Long Island shore, the Sarah Emma going about first, the Emma P. second, and the Saunders third; but when they appeared in sight off the Delaplaine House, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, much to the surprise of everybody on the Judge's boat, the Saunders had passed the Emily P., and was leading for a long distance, while the Sophia Emma was following close upon the Emily P. How this was accomplished no one could tell, as it was impossible to distinguish the vessels at so great a distance. The time of rounding the stake-boat was as follows: Saunders, 3h. 22m. 40s.; Emily P., 3h. 26m. 40s.; Sophie Emma, 3h. 27m. 40s. Away they all flew again before the wind, and the eyes of all on board the Reveille and on shore were strained to follow them on their course. In due time they rounded the buoy and were seen standing down the Long Island shore, their sails close hauled and beating up to windward toward the stake-boat. As they neared home they were found to be in the same position as before, making the point near the Jersey shore in two stretches. They tacked in order, and sailing past the stake-boat toward the judges' boat, rounding the former on the next tack, going around in the following order: Saunders, 4h. 36m. 42s.; Emily P., 4h. 40m. 38s.; Sophia Emma, 4h. 45m. 38s. On the last round the yachts maintained nearly the same relative positions as on the second. The actual time consumed by each yacht in sailing the race was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Saunders	3	37	04
Emily P.	3	43	48
Sophia Emma	3	50	47

The Saunders was declared the winner of the first prize, and the Emily P. of the second prize.

On Friday next the third annual regatta will take place at Sands' Point, Long Island, for pleasure and working-boats, open to all comers, the course to be named on the day of the race. The first prize will be $40 in each class, and the second prize $20 in each class, with proper time allowance.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, it was decided to hold their annual athletic tournament at their grounds on Mott Haven, on Monday, Oct. 4. The following programme was decided upon. It includes nine events: One hundred-yard running race, quarter-of-a-mile running race, half-mile running race, one-mile running race, and one 120-yard hurdle race, one-mile walking match, three-mile walking match for the amateur championship of America, and running high and wide jumps. These contests are for gold and silver medals, valued from $20 to $100, which will be awarded to the first and second in each contest.

The races are liberally thrown open to all bona fide amateurs. The grounds of the club, which are situated at Mott Haven, on the Harlem, between McComb's Dam and the railroad bridge, are being enlarged and the track lengthened to one-fifth of a mile. A club-house and grand stand is now in course of erection. The grand stand will have a seating capacity of about 1,500.

BASE-BALL.

A CLOSE GAME BETWEEN THE HARTFORD AND MUTUAL CLUBS—THE MUTUALS AGAIN DEFEATED—SCORE THREE TO TWO.

The eleventh game of this season between the Hartford and Mutual clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in the presence of a small number of spectators. It began promptly at 3:30 P. M., with the Mutuals first at the bat, and was hotly contested throughout. The only runs made by the Hartfords were three unearned ones in the fifth inning, which they succeeded in getting in consequence of errors on the part of the Mutuals. The Mutuals made one run in the fourth and one in the seventh inning, which were also unearned, and which made up their entire score during the game. The pitching of both Mathews and Bond was, as usual, very fine, and the fielding on both sides was exceedingly effective. Some good hits were also made, particularly on the Hartford side, D. Allison, Remsen, and Bond of the latter club each making a two-base hit, and Start leading on the Mutual side, making three single base hits. In the field, Burdock, Carey, and A. Allison, of the Hartford Club, played finely, and Holdsworth, Gerhardt, and Gedney excelled on the Mutual side. The game lasted about an hour and three-quarters, and was won by the Hartford Club by a score of 3 to 2, as follows:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	1	3	1	D. Allison, c.	0	1	6	0
Start, 1st b.	0	3	8	0	Mills, 1st b.	0	1	9	1
Hallinan, s. s.	0	1	0	1	Burdock, 2d b.	0	0	2	3
Barnie, c.	0	1	7	0	York, l. f.	0	0	0	0
Gerhardt, 3d b.	1	0	3	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	0	0	1
Booth, r. f.	1	0	0	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	2	1	0
Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	0	2	Carey, s. s.	1	0	5	1
Mathews, p.	0	0	0	2	A. Allison, r. f.	1	1	4	1
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	6	0	Bond, p.	0	1	0	3
Total	2	8	27	8	Total	3	6	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Hartford	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Umpire, Mr. Higham, late of the Chicago Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 2; Hartford, 3.
Runs earned—Mutual, 0; Hartford, 0.

A closely-contested game, the second of the series, was played between the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, and the Keystones, of this City, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday afternoon. The score was kept very low, for amateur clubs, and the fielding of both nines was very effective. No runs were earned on either side. The game was practically played in the first part, the runs of the Chelseas being all in the first three innings, with the exception of a single one in the ninth, and the runs on the Keystone side were confined to the second and fifth innings. On the Chelsea side, McCabe, Dunn, and Davis excelled in the field, and Clare and Hourigan led at the bat. On the Keystone side, Barrett and Conlin led at the bat, Murphy and Conlin doing best in the field. The game was won by the Chelseas by a score of 7 to 5.

The amateur champion Flyaway Club of this City, played their opening game at the Johnstown tournament yesterday, with the Murphy nine of Troy, and defeated them by a a score of 15 to 4, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	0	0	5	5	0	4	1	0	0	—15
Murphy	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	— 4

The amateur Mutual and Athletic Clubs, both of this City, played a game on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon. It was won by the Athletics by a score of 15 to 9.

There are to be no more games on the Union Grounds until Wednesday, Sept. 1, when the Bostons and Mutuals will play there.

The amateur base-ball tournament at Lynn, Mass., closed yesterday with a game between the Bridgeport club and the Live Oaks, of Lynn, which was won by the former; score, 2 to 0. The result of the game determined the awarding of the second and third prizes, $400 and $200 respectively.

TROTTING.

RACING AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The annual trotting meeting of the Hampden Park Association opened auspiciously, with a good attendance, this afternoon. The track, which has recently been extensively improved, was in splendid condition, and many experienced drivers pronounced it the finest in the country. The races to-day were for purses of $4,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:38, and $4,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:24. In the first race there were nine starters, and the first money was taken by St. Julien in three straight heats, Sister second, Queen third, and Great Eastern fourth. Time—2:29¾, 2:28, 2:29.

The second race, which was very hotly contested, had eight starters, and Joker took the first money, General Garfield second, Blanche third, and Molsey fourth. Time—2:22½, 2:23, 2:25, 2:26½.

RACING AT CRAB ORCHARD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Crab Orchard gives the following horses as the winners at the Spring Hill Race-course yesterday: The mile dash for three-year olds who never won a race was won by Withers & Co.'s b. f. Laura, G. Williams & Owing's g. c. Londonderry second, G. W. Stewart's b. f. third. Time—1:47½.

The second race, mile heats, for all ages, was won in two straight heats by Withers & Co.'s b. f. Effie Moore, three years old; Capt. Stewart's ch. h. Austin, six years old, second in both heats, and B. G. Thomas' ch. h. M. Ruzzle, five years old, third, and favorite in the pools before the race. Time—1:47¾, 1:48½.

There were a large number of horses present, and a good attendance. The track was in fine condition.

RIDING PARK ASSOCIATION RACES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 24.—The August meeting of the Riding Park Association opened to-day with the largest attendance of the season.

Belle Dean won the 2:29 race. Time—2:34, 2:31, 2:34½.

Moxie won the three-minute race. Time—2:44, 2:44½, 2:45½.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.—The following is a list of the horses in the handicap purse, one and a quarter miles, for all ages: Saunterer, Camden, Censor, Eclair, Vanderbilt, Donnybrook, B. F. Carver, Ida Wells, Galway, Century, Monmouth, Burgoo, Spindrift, Mollie Darling, Fadladeen, Cariboo, Sir Roger de Coverly, Hattie Howard, Jack Trigg, and Vernango.

HOW THE POST OFFICE IS TO BE MOVED.

The work of moving the postal material from the old Post Office to the new building will begin, as has been announced in THE TIMES, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. At that time the last mail will be dispatched from Liberty street, and six double trucks will be in readiness to commence loading. It is expected that the transfer of matter will occupy all of the night and some of the small hours of the morning. The clerks will be in the new building ready to receive the packages as they arrive, and select and distribute them and put them in the places prepared for their reception. The reason for selecting Saturday night, and the hour of 10 P. M., was because no mails are made up to leave the Post Office after that hour until Sunday evening, thus giving ample time and opportunity for putting everything in shape for the heavier business of Monday. All mails arriving after 10 P. M. on Saturday evening will be received at the new Post Office, and be immediately distributed and delivered just the same as if there had been no change made. The letter-carriers and collectors are to report at the new office after that hour also, and the clerks will be worked to their fullest capacity day and night until the machinery is in good working order. The Postmaster thinks that by these arrangements he will be able to deliver all the mails, those to the different stations throughout the City and to the general business public down town, without the slightest delay.

NEW RAILROAD IN BROOKLYN.

An important branch of the South Fourth Street and Bushwick Railroad Company is now in process of construction for the benefit of the residents of the Eastern District. The new route, with a terminus at Myrtle avenue, will be operated on the northern section until the completion of the line next Spring. There is also an opening of a new street-car route from Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries, at Greenpoint, that will be ultimately extended to Prospect Park. The line of the first-mentioned branch takes in, by charter, Greenpoint avenue, Union place, Van Cott and Graham avenues, Meserole street, and Bushwick and Myrtle avenues, and on its completion next year will include Graham, Flushing, and Tompkins avenues, Fulton street, Brooklyn, and Warren avenue, and thence on the Vanderbilt avenue route past Prospect Park, to connect with the new Coney Island road. By the construction of the new road more than 100,000 people will be enabled to secure direct communication with Prospect Park and Coney Island.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.

At 7:30 last evening Mr. Elizur G. Webster, of No. 394 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to light the gas in his library, which had been escaping all day, when an explosion took place, severely burning Mr. Webster, Mr. L. G. Thrall, of Columbus, Ohio, and Cornelia Wilson, a domestic. The latter was severely burned on the face and arms. Messrs. Webster and Thrall were taken to the residence of Joseph Hegeman, No. 401 Clinton avenue, and the servant was conveyed to the City Hospital. The walls of the house were considerably injured, and the windows were broken. The total loss is estimated at $2,000.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CONVENTION OF STEAM-BOAT MEN.

THE COMING ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD—$600,000,000 REPRESENTED—WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

A special meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the board, No. 40 Burling slip, to make arrangements for the forthcoming fourth annual meeting of the association, which will take place in the Metropolitan Hotel, beginning on the 31st inst. and ending on Sept. 2. On the 31st the Executive Committee are to meet and prepare their report, which will cover their transactions, not only for the past year, but since the organization of the association. It promises to be very interesting. The National Board will be in session on Sept. 1 and 2. The association is composed of steam-boat and steam-ship owners in all parts of the United States, representing $600,000,000 of invested capital. It was organized in Louisville five years ago, and now consists of a National Board, and local boards in all the principal lake and seaports of the Union. Its officers are: President, J. T. Whiting, Michigan; Vice President, Thomas Clyde, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President, R. H. Woolfolk, Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Osbon, New-York; Recording Secretary, W. L. James, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, J. B. Andrews, Maryland; Executive Committee, Thomas Sherlock, Ohio; S. R. Kirby, Michigan; J. E. Payne, Pennsylvania; Simpson Horner, Pennsylvania; N. J. Bigley, Pennsylvania; C. W. Copeland, New-York; L. Murray Ferris, Jr., New-York; John Allen, Jr., Buffalo; E. T. Evans, Buffalo; Anning Smith, New Jersey; J. B. Coyle, Maine; F. W. Nickerson, Massachusetts; H. M. Whitney, Massachusetts; L. J. N. Stark, Vermont; W. C. Smith, Maryland; A. Van Sandvoort, Albany, N. Y.; A. L. Inman, Burlington, Vt.; E. A. Goodrich, H. F. Leopold, Joseph Austrian, and John Prindiville, Chicago, Ill.; Mark H. Hanna and E.M. Peck, Cleveland, Ohio; William A. Courtenay and J. L. Tobias, Charleston, S. C.; James S. Wise, R. S. Semple, Lewis Glenn, and J. W. Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. J. B. Culver and George C. Stone, Duluth, Minn.; William Livingston, Jr., Eber Ward, H. J. Hackett, George Dunlap, John Pridgeon, John R. Gillett, and Alvin Burt, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Lemcke and John Gilbert, Evansville, Ind.; Capt. Charles Fowler and Joseph Aiken, Galveston, Texas; R. M. Hoar, Houghton, Mich.; John Clark, Jacksonville, Fla.; M. Verhoeff, Jr., James Howard, and Pink Varble, Louisville, Ky.; N. Engleman, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. J. Condit, Newark, N. J.; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y.; Rufus Hatch, New-York; George D. Hite, John H. Ludwigsen, C. M. Soria, E. A. Yorke, John Janney, and A. C. Hutchinson, New-Orleans, La.; Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.; F. J. Firth, B. H. Bartol, and S. Churchman, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. D. Lysle, R. C. Gray, and Joseph Walton, Pittsburg, Penn.; Benjamin Buffum and Z. Williams, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Thomas Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.; William Hunter, James B. West, John Cunningham, A. L. Richardson, W. F. Barry, and F. M. Myrell, Savannah, Ga.; W. J. Kountz, E. W. Gould, and George H. Rea, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. B. G. Sweet, Toledo, Ohio; A. D. Cazaux, Wilmington, N. C.

The principal matter that will come before the board will be the proposed repeal of the Steam-boat act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1871, which steam vessel owners have been fighting since its passage to overthrow. They claim that by its provisions all sorts of useless patents have been foisted upon them, involving them in an immense expense. They instance the mud-drum attachment to steam boilers. Boats plying on some of the Western rivers are bothered by a deposit of mud on the bottoms of their boilers, which retained the heat so as to burn out the bottom and render the boiler liable to burst. This was seized upon as a pretext under the law to compel owners of steam vessels everywhere to purchase mud-drums, at a cost of $400 apiece. Instead of relieving the boilers the drums increased the deposit of mud, and this fact being brought to the notice of the Supervising Inspectors, the order was abrogated, but not until $80,000 had found their way into the pockets of the patentee. One of the inspectors was subsequently discovered to be interested in the patent, and was discharged from the service. Another example given is the patent steam-gauge, whose use was discontinued after large sums had been spent on it by steam-boat owners and it had proved to be utterly worthless to record the steam pressure. There was a bell attachment to these gauges, which rung whenever the pressure reached a certain point, and a notice being conspicuously posted that this indicated danger, although it did not, a panic was several times created among the passengers on board of various boats. Still another example given is the safety-valve locks, which cost the steam-boat owner $5 apiece, and whose use is still obligatory. The boatman is obliged to make a requisition for them on the Treasury Department, which forwards the order to the Seal Lock Company, which transmit the locks ordered to the Supervising Inspectors, accompanied by an invoice, a duplicate invoice being sent to the Treasury Department. The inspectors send the locks to the boatman, who pays for them at the local Custom-house, and the Collector forwards the money to the Treasury Department, through which channel it finally reaches the Seal Lock Company. The same locks are sold to the railroad companies at $1 50 each, and a much better lock is in existence which sells at twenty-five cents.

The steam-boat men have another cause of complaint in the fact that railroads are allowed to carry hay and cotton uncovered, while the law requires them to cover each bale. A similar discrimination in regard to petroleum and other ignitable substances is made by the law in favor of railway companies. But the most fertile source of dissatisfaction is the liability clause. If a man owns $5,000 in a steam-boat, and through the carelessness of its Captain a collision should take place involving $100,000 damages, his private property is liable to his proportionate share of those damages over and above his interest in the boat, and to the entire amount if his copartners have not the wherewithal to bear their proportion. Many boats in the West are now, on this account, run by limited liability stock companies incorporated under State laws, but if they happen to get caught outside of their State the law becomes operative on their property and person. Most of these obnoxious features have been rendered inoperative by Treasury regulations or local decisions which leave a boat liable to all the annoyances of the law when she happens to pass out of local jurisdiction or from the waters of one district into those of another. The object of the Convention will be to secure more uniformity, and it is thought that this can be best done by a repeal of the old law and the substitution, if necessary, of a new one.

While the convention will devote all its energies to the accomplishment of this main object, a strong effort will also be made looking to the abolishment of the United States Shipping Commission and a return of the business of that office to the Custom-house. The annual election of officers will also occupy a portion of the time of the convention. Among the other things on the programme are a visit to one of the theatres, an inspection by invitation of the Inman Company's steamer City of Richmond and of the boats of the Union Ferry Company, a trip about the harbor and another to the Hell Gate improvements, and, finally, a voyage down the coast in a steamer which has been specially offered them for that purpose. The Secretary has received communications which lead him to believe that 150 delegates from the various lake and seaport cities will attend the convention. At yesterday's meeting Messrs. B. S. Osbon and C. W. Copeland were appointed a committee to arrange the details of their reception.

NAVIGATION OVER COENTIES REEF.

On Monday, by invitation of Gen. Newton, the Pilot Commissioners visited Coenties Reef to ascertain how much the depth of water had been increased by the work under Gen. Newton's direction. This reef, which is considered as being in the fair way of vessels of large draught going in and out of the East River, had over it originally only twelve feet of water. On Monday a thorough investigation was made with the lead and with a machine under the bottom of the steamer, which would rise and fall if it came in contact with anything. This machine, which is more than twenty feet in width and was placed at right angles to the keel of the vessel, was set at thirty feet six inches, and never touched bottom. The Commissioners satisfied themselves that there are not less than twenty-five feet three inches of water at mean low water on the reef. This, with the mean rise of the tide of four feet four inches, would give twenty nine feet seven inches at high water, a greater draught than is possessed by any vessel that ever crossed the bar at Sandy Hook. This morning at 8 o'clock the Commissioners will make a similar investigation of the present condition of Diamond Reef.

At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday a vote of thanks was passed to Gen. Newton for his courtesy. Commissioner Blunt was appointed to go to Washington to endeavor to have the buoys in the harbor more securely anchored than they are at present. The Board of Police Commissioners sent word that they would pass upon the testimony taken at the recent trial of several of their employes for dumping refuse in the harbor at the earliest possible moment.

FIRE IN BELLEVILLE N. J.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning one of a row of twelve frame buildings, dwelling-houses, in the rear of a row of brick buildings on Franklin street, Belleville, was observed to be burning. Assistance was at once sent from Orange, but before the arrival of the engines the flames had gained such headway that, before they were subdued, they had burned ten of the frame buildings and considerably damaged the remaining two. The firemen saved the row of brick buildings from destruction, as well as a barn which stood in close proximity to the flames. The buildings were nearly all occupied, and six families were rendered homeless. The total loss is about $25,000. Daniel Brady, a blacksmith, owned one of the buildings, which he had insured for $1,200 in the Merchants' Insurance Company. Four of the buildings belonged to Mrs. Mary Dunn, and others to Mrs. Captain Leary, also insured in the Merchants' Company for about $1,000 each. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin, as a strong smell of kerosene oil was discovered by the firemen.

THE LATE JUDGE GROVER.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

At the close of the ordinary business proceedings of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Mr. Clark Bell announced the fact of the death of Judge Grover. He had known him, he said, in the early period of his practice at the Bar, throughout his history as a Judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, in all of which spheres he displayed remarkable ability, industry, and uprightness. He moved, therefore, that, as a mark of respect to his memory, the court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Messrs. Angell and Benedict. Chief Justice Davis, in responding to the motion, said the court learned of the death of Judge Grover with more than ordinary pain. In his death the State has lost a judicial officer whose position it would be very difficult to fill. When he was elevated to the Court of Appeals there was an amount of labor in that court almost astounding, and he devoted himself to it with such pertinacity that frequently as early as 7 o'clock he was in court and labored until its opening at 11. In this way he had worn out a naturally strong constitution. He possessed other attributes, and these were native integrity of character, purity, and honesty; and these won for him the admiration of all his friends and acquaintances; they have left a monument to his memory even greater than his labors. The court joins with the Bar in the expression of deep regret at the loss of such a man, whose loss is the tearing asunder of the highest friendship between members of this court and himself. His loss is a great public injury, and as a mark of the feeling of this court on the subject it is ordered that the court do now adjourn, as a mark of respect to his memory, and that an order be entered on its records to that effect.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, and in Chambers of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, similar orders were entered.

THE FAULHABER MYSTERY.

THE INQUEST LAST NIGHT—DEATH OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Coroner Reinhardt commenced last evening his investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death at Weehawken, on Saturday, Aug. 14, of Caspar Faulhaber, of Jersey City. John Bischoff, a lager-beer saloon keeper, at No. 277 Sixth street, Jersey City, testified that he had known Faulhaber for several years; saw him last alive at his saloon on the 14th inst. at 8:30 A. M.; at that hour he entered the saloon with one Alexander Gourley and a stranger; they drank, Gourley paying for the liquor; Gourley and the stranger went out, and fifteen minutes later Faulhaber started for home; soon afterward he saw Faulhaber go down Sixth street, toward Jersey avenue; he returned in the company of his wife and son at about 11 o'clock; Mrs. Faulhaber went home, and Caspar into witness' saloon; Faulhaber took part in a game of euchre with three neighbors; they played till near morning, when Faulhaber left, saying "Those drinks are on me," and walked out of the saloon as though he was going home, without settling his score; at midnight of Saturday, Gourley returned drunk, and asked for whisky, which Bischoff refused to supply him. Gourley was known to have a bad reputation. Soon after Gourley had gone out Faulhaber's son entered and inquired for his father, saying that he had about $2,500 in his possession.

Emma Faulhaber, wife of the deceased, was next sworn, and she testified that on the morning of Saturday, the 14th inst., Faulhaber went out, saying that it was too early to go the lawyer's office, where their property was transferred; she and her son met him there, by appointment, at 9 o'clock; she signed the deed and went home, while her husband and son went to the office of another lawyer; they returned at 11 o'clock A. M.; Faulhaber wrote something that he said he had forgotten to tell the lawyer on a slip of paper and went out, saying that he would be at home at dinner; on Monday she identified the body by the clothing and the socks, which she said she had herself darned; she did not see the face.

Mrs. Emma Greber testified that she accompanied Mrs. Faulhaber to the Morgue when the identification was made. The inquest was then adjourned. Detective Clos stated last evening that he went yesterday to arrest Gourley, but that he found that Gourley had died. Gourley's sister informed the detective that Gourley had been sick since Friday last.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST SMUGGLING.

The Surveyor of the Port has received the new blank forms of declarations of passengers' baggage, and the law under which they have been issued will be put into force as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury's circular arrives. On the back are printed the directions to passengers and extracts from the laws telegraphed from Washington and printed in THE TIMES more than a week ago. The blanks proper are divided into two compartments. On one the passenger will be required to enter all his trunks and parcels of all kinds, with a description of their undutiable contents, and he will have to attest this entry with the following oath:

District and Port of New-York—I do solemnly swear that this entry contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of the contents of the several packages mentioned in the entry, and that such packages contain no merchandise whatever other than wearing apparel, personal baggage, or tools of trade specified in said entry; that they are all the property of myself, and members of my family, who have lately arrived in the vessel above named, and are not, directly or indirectly, imported for any other person or intended for sale.

On the other all dutiable goods in the passenger's possession must be set forth, together with their actual cost or foreign market value. He will then have to take a second oath, as follows:

District and Port of New-York—I do solemnly swear that it is impracticable for me to produce a certified invoice of the articles mentioned in this statement and entry for the reason that they were purchased at different times and places while traveling, [if other reasons exist they should be stated here,] and that the prices above set forth show the actual cost or foreign market value of the articles named, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

A Deputy Collector will be on hand at the arrival of each vessel to administer these oaths. This does not relieve the baggage from examination, and a place is left for the Inspector's certificate that the truth has been told, and others for the attesting signatures of the Appraiser, Collector's Clerk, and Naval Office Clerk. It is expected that these stringent measures will be very effective in preventing fashionable smuggling, as it is thought that persons of respectability who now think nothing of making a false declaration will hesitate before perjuring themselves for the sake of saving the duties on their goods. Old Customs officers, however, shake their heads, and prophesy that before many months false oaths will be taken with as much nonchalance as false declarations are now made out. Some dodge, they say, will be invented to get around the perjury business, so as to still the elastic consciences of wealthy smugglers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The *Evening Post* published last night the following letter from William Butler Duncan:

I have been repeatedly asked whether the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in accepting any proposition made to them under date of Aug. 6, would thereby release the said firm. My answer to these inquiries is that I adopted the method of my proposition for the express purpose of retaining alive in the hands of Messrs. Kennedy & Duer the obligations of Duncan, Sherman & Co., until the thirty-three and one-third per cent. should be paid in full, and to prevent any question as to the continuing liability of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the composition notes I propose to give will, if required, be indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., whose partnership has not been dissolved.

If you deem this of sufficient importance to publish you are at liberty to do so.

Yours, respectfully, W. BUTLER DUNCAN.

For the convenience of the creditors who accept the proposition of Mr. Duncan, the following blank form has been prepared for the assignment of a bill of exchange, note, check, or other claim upon the estate of Duncan, Sherman & Co.:

Having, as one of the creditors of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. accepted the terms of compromise proposed by William Butler Duncan, senior member of said firm, under date of Aug. 16, 1875, —— do, in execution of that agreement, do —— part hereby assign and transfer to Robert Lenox Kennedy and George W. Duer, the annexed ——.

The same being the evidence of the indebtedness of the said firm, to be dealt with by the said assignees on the footing of the said agreement. All of said original indebtedness shall remain in full force for all purposes in the hands of said Trustees, until they shall have collected all dividends applicable to the same from the assigned estates, and until said Trustees shall have terminated any legal or bankruptcy proceedings there upon which they may deem necessary and proper; and upon the due payment of the said thirty-three and one-third per cent., all of said original indebtedness shall be absolutely canceled and discharged.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

There was the usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police yesterday. Sergt. John F. Buckley and Patrolman George Randall, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were dismissed from the department. The complaints against Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, and Capt. Siebert, of the Thirty-first Precinct, were dismissed, but in the latter case it was declared that if the complaint had been properly preferred, the board would have felt called upon to take different action. A resolution was passed providing for a change of the officers and employes in the House of Detention, so as to provide for the better security of the prisoners, and after the transaction of the usual amount of routine business, the board adjourned.

The Police Commissioners have not yet replied to the charges made against them by Mr. John D. Townsend, and the Mayor has taken no further action in the matter.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ENGLAND AND THE FOREIGN POWERS—LAWS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES—A PEACEFUL REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain was prorogued on Aug. 13 by royal commission. Both houses met at 12 o'clock. The Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by a number of members, proceeded, on the summons of Black Rod, to the House of Peers to hear the royal Message. The Royal Commissioners wore their robes, and occupied a bench in front of the throne. The members of the House of Commons having arrived at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read as follows the royal Message:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament. The relations between myself and all foreign powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

The visit paid to this country, on the invitation of my Government, by the ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention, which, I trust, may be efficacious for the more complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I have learned with deep regret that the expedition dispatched by my Indian Government from Burmah, with a view to open communication with the Western Provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while on Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my Consular Service, is the subject of careful inquiry; and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed.

The condition of my Colonial Empire is generally prosperous. Progress has been made in the settlement of questions affecting the Constitution and Government of Natal; and I confidently look for important and valuable results from the proposal for a conference of the South African colonies and States.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given to the various statutes which have from time to time been passed for the preservation of peace in Ireland has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of that country.

I have, with pleasure, given my assent to an act for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns, which will, I trust, lead to the decrease of many of the principal causes of disease, misery, and crime. I feel sure that this legislation, together with that relating to the consolidation and amendment of the Sanitary laws and of the laws relating to friendly societies, will greatly promote the moral and physical welfare of my people.

It has afforded me much satisfaction to give my assent to two important statutes for the amendment of the acts relating to Master and Servant and Trade Offenses, and of the Law of Conspiracy as connected with these offenses—statutes which will, I trust, place the relations of employers and employed on a just and equal footing, and add to the contentment and good will of large classes of my subjects.

Among the enactments which you have passed for the improvement of the law, I am well pleased to observe that a comprehensive measure for simplifying the title and facilitating the transfer of land in England has taken its place in the statute book; that an act has been passed for the amendment of the law of entail in Scotland; and that you have made provision, by amending the Judicature act of 1873, for bringing the great changes in my civil courts, and their procedure which it inaugurated, into immediate and practical effect.

The state of public business and the differences of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme, have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping bill, but I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

By the Agricultural Holdings act, you have greatly and beneficially enlarged the powers of owners, limited in interest, to offer to their tenants a sufficient security for judicious outlay upon the farms they occupy, and, while maintaining absolute freedom of contract, you have raised a presumption of rights, under which a new inducement will be given to expend capital upon the improvement of land.

I have every reason to hope that the progress of the revenue which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt, and those for the better regulation of loans for public works, will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance.

The enactment for a registration of trade marks will supply a deficiency that has for some time been felt in our commercial system.

I trust that the act constituting a new Bishopric at St. Albans may prove advantageous to the vast population of the dioceses affected by the measure.

In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labors, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL CASES OF POISONING AT NORWOOD.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 13 says:

A strange case of poisoning, which has already resulted in the death of one person and very nearly caused the death of two others, is reported from Norwood. It appears from the brief particulars to hand that yesterday evening a number of persons who had been drinking at the Gypsy Queen public-house were standing in a state of hilarity outside. While there they were accosted by a young man respectably dressed, who said he was a doctor, and if anything ailed them, or if they wanted anything to put them right and take away the effect of the drink, he could give them something. A laborer named Thomas Taylor, aged forty-two, employed in the Norwood Cemetery, together with a woman named Mary Ann Hudson, aged sixty-two, and another woman named Hannah, who was living with the man Taylor, accepted the stranger's offer to have something to put them right, and they all adjourned to Taylor's house, accompanied by the pretended doctor. After being in the house a very short time he pulled a small medicine bottle from his pocket, and administered to the unfortunate people some of its contents. Having done that, he immediately left the house, and went in the direction of the Knight's Hill railway station. Directly after his departure they were all three seized with violent cramps in the stomach and pains and twitching in the body. The old woman Hudson died almost immediately, in frightful agony; the other two were, to all appearances, dying. The place where the cottages are situated is known as Providence place. As soon as Taylor found himself ill he gave the alarm to his neighbors. Dr. Harris and Dr. Noad were called in, and they immediately did all they could for the survivors. A man named Nash, who resides next door and witnessed the occurrence, gave information to the Police, and in a very short time Inspector Doogan and Inspector Belf were on the spot. In the meantime Sergt. Warren went in pursuit, accompanied by Nash, and they succeeded in tracing the man to Knight's Hill Station. Here a young man on the platform was pointed out as the one wanted, and Sergt. Warren having apprehended him on the charge of murder, conveyed him to the station. All kinds of speculations are mooted as to the object of such an execrable act, as the doctors were at once of opinion that large doses of strychnine had been administered to the unfortunate victims. The prisoner has given the name of Walter Thompson Hunt, accountant, of No. 11 Woodside Terrace, Gypsy Hill.

On Aug. 13 the prisoner was charged, at the Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Chance, with unlawfully and maliciously causing the death of Mary Ann Hudson by administering to her a poisonous draught of strychnine, at No. 11 Providence place, Norwood; also with attempting the death of Thomas and Hannah Taylor by administering a portion of the same poison. The Police had great difficulty on the previous morning in getting the prisoner away from the station at Knight's Hill to convey him to the Police Court. A large crowd assembled and hissed and hooted him as he was driven away in charge of Inspector Doogan and Sergt. Warren, of the P Division.

Inspector Doogan stated that the two chief witnesses were still suffering from the poison, and could not attend.

George Hitchcock was the first witness; he said: I live at No. 8 Providence place, Lower Norwood, and am a laborer; on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, I was outside my garden, when I saw the prisoner come out of Taylor's house, No. 10 Providence place; he had a bottle in his hand, and said to me, "Will you have a little drop of this, it will do you good?" I said, "No, I don't drink;" he said, "There are three drunk inside there; I can fetch them round quicker than they have been brought in their lives;" the prisoner then returned to No. 10.

Sergt. Warren, 25 P, said: About 6:45 o'clock on Thursday evening I was at Knight's Hill Station, Lower Norwood, and from what I heard I went to the station of the Brighton Railway at Lower Norwood; I saw the prisoner on the platform, and told him I should have to take him to the police station for causing the death of a female named Hudson; also attempting to administer poison to two others; he said, "I know nothing about it;" I took him to the station, where he said after the charge was read over to him, "I had been drinking with Taylor and his wife, and I did administer some strychnine to them in a wine-glass, as they had all been drunk together; the woman Hudson I know nothing about; I have not seen her;" the prisoner wished me to write this down; on searching him I found the bottle produced, containing a liquid which prisoner said was strychnine.

Mr. Chance—Where was the bottle?

Witness—In his inside breast pocket; I then went to No. 10 Providence place, where Thomas and Hannah Taylor live; they were both ill, lying upon the floor; the wine-glass produced was on the shelf.

Mr. Chance—Was there anything in it?

Witness—A small quantity of sticky substance.

Mr. Chance—Did they appear as if they had been drinking—I mean the Taylors?

Witness—Yes, I should say so; the prisoner was not sober when I took him into custody, and was very much excited; I have no evidence of their having been drinking.

Prisoner (to witness)—Do you remember my saying to you when you took me that I was a very hard drinker, and that I took strychnine in consequense?

Witness—No; but about 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning, when I visited you in the cell, you said you were a great drinker, and had been in the habit of taking strychnine to deaden the drink.

Prisoner—When you took me, did you observe I walked with great difficulty.

Witness—Yes, as if you were under the influence of liquor.

Mr. John Harris, surgeon, of Violet Bank, Norwood, said: About 6:30 o'clock on Thursday evening I was called to see Mrs. Hudson, at No. 6 Providence place; I found her on the floor, with two neighbors attending her; I found she was suffering great pain; I sent for an emetic, but Mrs. Hudson died before I could get it to her lips; some neighbors came and asked me then to go to No. 10, which I did; I found there Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, both very drunk, particularly the woman; there was no evidence then that they had taken poison; the man said he had had the same as Mrs. Hudson; I gave an emetic to each; about half an hour afterward symptoms of poison by strychnine commenced with the man; I gave Taylor another emetic and emptied his stomach, and I believe he is now out of danger.

Mr. Chance—Did the symptoms lead you to suppose he had taken anything?

Witness—Yes. The woman had very few symptoms. When I called at the Taylors the prisoner was there, and pointed out to me as the "doctor" who had given the stuff. He was not there during the time Taylor made any statement. The prisoner had evidently been drinking. I asked him if he had given them anything, and he said "No, I have been doing all I could for the poor creatures, who were drunk."

Mr. Chance—Did the emetic act while you were with Mr. Taylor?

Witness—Yes; and I have taken charge of the vomit. It has not yet been examined. It is a process requiring the aid of an analytical chemist. I have not examined the contents of the bottle.

Prisoner—I wish to make a statement.

Mr. Chance—It is a very serious matter, even if merely a case of carelessness, and I therefore caution you what you say will be taken down, and may be used in evidence against you hereafter.

Prisoner—I quite understand that. I will be very brief. I never thought of injuring any fellow-creature. I could give information which would further clear up the matter, but considering the grave and terrible peril in which I stand, I submit your worship would advise me to seek legal assistance. I make no further observation except of profound grief for the death of Mrs. Hudson, of whom I have not the slightest recollection.

Mr. Chance ordered the prisoner to be remanded, and he was removed to the cells.

The accused person, Walter Thompson Hunt, who was brought up yesterday at the Lambeth Police Court, is, says the *Daily News* of Aug. 14, an intelligent, well-educated, married man, with four children. He has occupied a respectable position in life, and was until recently employed in the capacity of private secretary to a gentleman at Kensington and Brighton. During a part of the five years he held this office he was also engaged as accountant to an old-established firm of solicitors in the city. Six weeks ago that connection was severed, leaving Mr. Hunt wholly dependent on what had previously been a subsidiary occupation.

Dr. Harris and Dr. Noad last evening made a post-mortem examination of the body of the old woman Mary Ann Hudson, alias Mrs. Cutting, who died after drinking a draught said to be administered by the prisoner Hunt. It is stated that there was strong presumptive evidence of the presence of a large quantity of strychnine; but the stomach of the deceased, together with other matter swallowed by the surviving persons, will be forwarded to one of the leading chemists for analysis.

STRANGE ENCOUNTER.

The Birmingham *Gazette* of Aug. 12 says:

About a week ago Mr. Morris Roberts, the proprietor of the Zoological Gardens at Balsall Heath, became the purchaser of a fine lioness at Mrs. Manders' sale. On the animal reaching the menagerie at Balsall Heath it was discovered that its feet had been injured in transit. It was consequently necessary that the wounds should be dressed at certain periods, and the animal being apparently tamely disposed the keeper has on one or two occasions fearlessly entered the den for the purpose of applying the necessary remedies. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday he entered the den, and before he had an opportunity of closing the door a mastiff dog, who had broken away from its chain, rushed in after him. The lioness immediately attacked the dog, springing upon its back, and pinning it by the neck. The mastiff, which is almost as large as the lioness, resisted this attack, and, having freed itself from its more powerful opponent, sprang at her and bit her in the throat, holding on by its teeth until the lioness gave it a tremendous blow with its paw, hurling it to the far side of the den with such force against the keeper that he was knocked staggering against the wall. The roaring of the lioness and the barking of the dog were so great that Mr. Roberts, who was in the hotel, came down in haste to see what was the matter. Seeing the dangerous situation of the keeper, he procured a large bar of iron and handed it to him, and the keeper, taking the first opportunity that presented itself, struck the lioness a terrific blow on the head, stunning it for a few seconds. This enabled Mr. Roberts to rescue the keeper from his perilous position, but not a moment too soon, as the lioness made a desperate rush at the door, which had scarcely been fastened. Fortunately, the keeper, who has had considerable experience, was unhurt.

AN AFRICAN STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

The London papers have the following: "By the arrival of the African Royal Mail steamer Benin, at Liverpool, from the west coast of Africa, we have particulars of the burning of the Belgian steamer Nelusko at sea on the 29th ult. The Nelusko was on a voyage from the River Plate to Antwerp, and, on the morning of the 29th of July, smoke was seen issuing from the coal-bunkers, and, notwithstanding all efforts to arrest the progress of the fire, it succeeded in breaking out, and when the Captain and crew left her on the 30th ult., she was a complete wreck. The crew were picked up by the African Company's steamer Africa and conveyed to Teneriffe, where they embarked on board the Benin, which vessel brought them to Liverpool. The Africa succeeded in making fast a hawser to the Nelusko, and had her in tow for some hours, but the tow-line broke, and the Captain was obliged to abandon her, when she went on the Desuetas Rocks and sank in deep water.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER's own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. S. Godbe, of Salt Lake City, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. B. H. Hill, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge John A. Meredith, of Richmond, is at the New-York Hotel.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and John Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and G. Bakhmeteff, of the Russian Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, and Gen. William Hoffman, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, United States Navy; Max Strakosch, of Paris, and Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, are at the Everett House.

Adjt. Gen. Wharton, of Louisiana; Prof. D. Cady Eaton, of New-Haven; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ATTEMPTED ARSON IN THE BOWERY.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, Mary Douglass was charged by James B. Reddio, manager of the Germania Hotel, at No. 37 Bowery, with arson, she having, as he alleged, set fire to a room in the hotel. On Saturday night, at 10:30 o'clock, this woman, and a man whose name is unknown, entered the building and registered as man and wife. They were assigned to room No. 19, on the third floor, from which, shortly after their retirement, screams for help were heard by Reddie. The manager and a porter on reaching the room found the man and woman quarreling violently. Both were ordered to leave the hotel, and shortly after their departure a guest and the porter discovered that the room occupied by them had been set on fire. It was apparent that the act had been committed by the woman, from the fact that on the departure of her companion from the room, which was several minutes before she went out, no signs of fire were seen. She was arrested the next morning on passing the place. Justice Wandell held her to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Colic, or any kindred Affection, for which DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative.—*Advertisement.*

THIS COMMUNITY, with surprising unanimity, sent all metal truss blacksmiths to Coventry. The ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, stands to-day master of the field, soon comfortably curing severest ruptures. Sold cheap.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NOTES FROM OVER SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

SIGHTS IN AND ABOUT PARIS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OHIO—GOV. TILDEN'S AMBITION.

A TRAPPIST ABBEY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A SUMMARY OF OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

PROFITS IN WHEAT; DRAINAGE; THE MANURE BUSINESS; MEAL FEEDING.

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MARRIED.

HUDSON—LENT.—On Aug. 19, 1875, by Rev. J. K. WARDLE, at the Asbury Parsonage, Mr. GEORGE H. HUDSON to Miss ELLA LOUISA, eldest daughter of James H. Lent, Esq., all of Peekskill, N. Y.

SWYSER—EDWARDS.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. H. D. Northrop, E. M. SWYSER, M. D., to Miss HATTIE C. EDWARDS, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Norristown (Penn.) papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At his residence, near New-Hamburg, Rev. GEORGE B. ANDREWS, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, aged 90 years.

Funeral from Zion Church on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.

EDWARDS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, the 23d inst., JONATHAN EDWARDS, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from No. 141 Church st., New-Haven, at 12 M.

FIELD.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., MARY WAKEMAN, youngest daughter of William H. and Abbey B. Field.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Park, Rye, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

JONES.—On Monday, Aug. 23, 1875, Mrs. MARY A., widow of the late Isaac F. Jones, aged 68.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 331 West 22d st.

KEEP.—At Greenport, Long Island, Tuesday, Aug. 24, of marasmus, JAY LESTER, infant son of Dr. J. Lester and Sarah C. Keep, aged 1 year.

Funeral services at Greenport this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at East Haven, Conn., at 2 o'clock, Thursday, on arrival of train from Saybrook.

MACY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., suddenly, HARRIET STEEL, wife of Wm. A. Macy, in the 35th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MILLS.—Tuesday, Aug. 24, JOHN F. MILLS, JR., aged 24 years, 1 month, 19 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Morrisania, Thursday the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 23 1875, Miss JANE F. NELSON.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 12:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. at 11:20 o'clock for Brick Church Station.

ROCKAFELLAR.—At St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 22, Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Orange, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Station for train leaving Barclay st. at 9:10 A. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS OLD GUARD,
No. 211 4th av.

The commandant regretfully announces the death of our esteemed and gallant comrade, Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR. Members are notified to attend the funeral, (in citizens' dress,) from his late residence, Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries at 9:10 A. M. By order. GEORGE W. McLEAN, Major.

WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Adjutant.

TAYLOR.—At Englewood, N. J., Aug. 24, 1875, H. E. TAYLOR, the son of William and E. Y. Taylor.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 26, at the Methodist Church. The remains will be taken to Spring Valley. Trains leave Pavonia Ferry at 7:45.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 23, CHARLES F., youngest son of the late James O. Ward, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 26th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Seth D. Godfrey, No. 35 South Portland av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1875.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Charles Wall in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His wise providence to remove from us by death our esteemed friend and late President, Mr. JAMES MURPHY; and

Whereas, It is eminently fitting that we, who have known him so long and intimately, should bear testimony to his excellence of character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of JAMES MURPHY this board has lost a member upon whose soundness of judgment and business integrity we could always rely, the community a citizen whose virtues endeared him to all, and the poor a liberal and tender-hearted friend.

Resolved, That this board tender to the family of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased and published in the daily papers.

By order of the board.

JAMES AFFLECK, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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BOW LEG, KNOCK KNEES, CLUB FEET, spinal curvature, and weak ankles permanently cured by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. (No up-town branch.)

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ABDOMINAL belts, anklets, and knee caps at MARSH'S Truss Office, 2 Vesey st., Astor House. (No up-town branch.)

TRUSSES, PILE-SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES' suspensory bandages, abdominal supporters, shoulder braces of most approved pattern, at MARSH'S Truss Office, 2 Vesey st., Astor House. (No up-town branch.)

TRAVELERS NEVER LEAVE HOME WITHout a 50c. box of Dyspepsia Tablets in their pocket.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 250 8th av. on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and steady: No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 26; No. 2 do., new, $1 15; old, $1 15⅛@$1 15¼, spot or August; $1 15¾, seller September; $1 15½@$1 15¾, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 07; Rejected, $1@$1 01. Corn unsettled and lower; panicky at opening; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@67c., spot or August; 67¾c. bid, seller September; 69c. bid, seller October; Rejected, 65c. Oats easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2, 39¾c., spot; 39½c. bid, seller August; 35⅞c. bid, seller September; 36c.@36⅛c., seller October; Rejected, 34c.@34¼c. Barley quiet but firm, and a shade higher at $1 03¼, seller September; $1 02¾, seller October. Rye nominally 78c., seller September. Pork in fair demand, steady but lower at $20 70@$20 75, spot or August; $20 67½@$20 70, seller September. Lard—Good demand, but at lower rates, at $13 25, spot; $13 35@$13 37½, seller October. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and firm at $1 19½. Freights quiet and unchanged. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firm and a shade higher at $1 15½, September. Corn firm and higher at 68c.@68⅛c., September; 69½c.@71c., October. Oats firm and higher at 40c.@40⅛c., August; 36⅛c., September. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Oats, 107,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Flour dull and unsettled: accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat steady and unchanged for best grades; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50 cash; $1 49½@$1 50 August; No. 3 do., $1 37½. Corn firm but inactive; car lots, 67c.; large sales seller all the year, 54c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 39@40c., cash; 38½@40c. August. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21 75@$22, latter delivered. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon easier; some sales lower; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅝c. Lard nominally unchanged. Whisky, none offering, nominally, $1 21. Hogs firm and in strong demand: Shippers, $7 25@$7 45; Bacon Grades, $7 25@7 75; Butchers', $7 80@$8. Cattle, good grades steady and unchanged; Common, dull and lower; good to choice Natives, $5 40@$6 35; Medium to Fair, $4 10@$5 25; good to choice Texans, $3 75@$4 12½; Medium to Fair, $3@3 60; Common, $2 30@$2 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 302 head; Cattle, 1,055 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Petroleum steady at 10⅞c. for Refined; 8⅜c.@8½c. for Crude. Seeds of all kinds quiet but unchanged. Flour quiet but steady; sales, 800 bbls., including Superfine at $5@$5 12½; extras, $5 25@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7 25; Winter Wheat, do., $6 25@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour held at $5 75. Wheat of prime quality wanted, but other kinds dull; sales, Red, $1 48@$1 50 for old; $1 40 for new; Amber, $1 45@$1 50. Rye unchanged. Corn fairly active; sales Yellow at 84c.@85c.; Mixed, 83½c.; damaged, 70c.@78c. Oats unsettled; White, 71c. for old; 45c.@62c. for new; 65c. for old mixed. Whisky, $1 24. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; do., Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York State Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs higher; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western do., 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged; Wheat quiet; No 2 Western Amber, $1 45; Mixed do., $1 42; No. 2 Western Red, $1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 42; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 38; do. Amber, $1 40@$1 45; do. White, $1 20@$1 40. Corn strong for Western; Southern steady; Southern White, 90c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 83c., spot; 83½c., September. Oats firm; Southern, new, 50c.@58c.; Western White, old, 65c.; new, 60c.@62c.; Western Mixed, old, nominally 62c.; new, 53c. Rye firm; 90c.@96c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., loose; Packed, 9⅜c. and 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard quiet, steady; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; Crude, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Refined, 11¼c.@11½c. Coffee dull, but very strong and unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn in fair demand and steady; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c. Oats inactive; market bare. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds dull; some little inquiry for Timothy. Pork dull at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14¼c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Wheat dull; prices have declined 2c., closing weak; No. 3 White Wabash, new, $1 32½; No. 1 White Michigan, new, $1 35; Amber Michigan, old, $1 41; new, $1 36; seller August, $1 41½; September, $1 39½; October, $1 40½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 41; seller September, $1 40; No. 3 do., new, $1 26; Rejected do., new, $1 08@$1 09; condemned, 80c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, new, $1 40. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 74½c.; seller September, 75c.; October, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 74c.; Damaged, 62½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, new, 44½c.; seller September, 42c.; October, 42½c.; White, new, 45c.; Michigan, seller August, 44c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 275 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; New, 75c.@$1 35; Old Red, $1 40@$1 50. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 72c.@73c. Oats dull and drooping; prices nominally unchanged. Barley quiet but steady; Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2, 90c. Pork dull at $21. Lard dull; Stearine, 13⅛c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hogs quiet but steady; Stockers, $6 75@$7; common to good Light, $7 50@$7 90; good to extra Butchers', $7 90@$8 10; receipts, 570 head; shipments, 130 head. Whisky steady and firm at $1 19. Butter quiet but steady.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, Aug. 24.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 19; seller August, $1 18¾; seller September, $1 16¼. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2, 67½c., cash; 68c. seller September. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 37¾c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 02. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 80c. Freights to Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $20 75. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¼c.@13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 126 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand, but at lower rates; Extra, old, $1 46; new, $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 42; new, $1 34; No. 1 Amber, old, $1 34½; new, $1 32¾. Corn steady and firm: No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats steady and firm; White Michigan, 45c.; No. 1 Mixed, 41c.@41½c. Barley quiet but firm at $2@$2 25 ⅌ cental. Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 43; sales of extra White Michigan at $1 60. Corn unchanged. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted; $33 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6c., Corn 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—19,000 bushels Corn, 899,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—903,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged; Corn and Oats dull, but unchanged. Rye nominal. Corn-meal dull and nominal. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats, Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 19. Bagging quiet but firm at 14c.@14½c.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Flour—Very little doing, but prices nominally unchanged. Corn quiet at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats very irregular at 60c.@70c.; rejected and no grade, 50c.@60c. Rye, $1 15 ⅌ bushel; Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 4,901 bbls.; Corn, 5,860 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Shorts, 4,160 bushels; Barley, 2,100 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 55. Oats lower; new prime St. Louis, 45c.@50c.; Texas, 57c.; choice old Western, 64c. Bran dull at $1 10. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium. Sterling—Bank, nominal; Commercial, $5 49½@$5 50½. Gold, 113¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 28¼c. Resin dull at $1 25 for Strained. Tar dull at $1 95.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 15,508 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 47 bales; sales, 11 bales; stock, 543 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 100 bales; stock, 552 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 13 bales; stock, 2,955 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 421 bales; sales, 46 bales; stock, 3,126 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1½@1⅝ ⅌ cent., which is ½@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, new fives, 105¼. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅛. Consols for money, 94 11-16; for the account, 94¾.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 13-16. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 92½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 61,000 quarters, including 38,000 American.

1 P. M.—Sales of shipments of the new crop, Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. for Red Winter; Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western; Peas, 42s.@43s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. *Produce*—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, at 7 3-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 52s.@52s. 3d; Linseed Cake, £10 10s.@£10 15s.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The market continues quiet: no movement in fine Fleeces; Medium in good demand; Pulled Wool and Carpet stock less sought for: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@48c.; Medium, 49c.@51c.; Coarse, 43c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 43c.@45c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 43c.@45c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@52c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@33c.; Colorado, unwashed, 25c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 38c.@40c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 18c.@30c.; California Coarse, 15c.@23c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,279 head, or 487 cars, of which 242 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 432 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 55 cars more, and 628 cars for the same week last year; the market for the week has been active for all grades; good Cattle at ⅛c. advance on last week's prices; dull and slow on all common quality stock at strong ¼ off; the run as regards quality was a trifle better than last week, there being some few lots of fine steers; thin Texans and poor Cows were in abundance and neglected; the attendance was good of both Eastern and country purchasers; about 1,600 head were disposed of: sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,129, 1,170, and 1,300 at $5 12½@$5 80@$6 50; Indiana Steers averaging 1,083, 1,213, and 1,279 lb., at $5 37½@$5 80@$6 62½; Ohio Steers averaging 1,010, 1,269, and 1,485 lb., at $5 25@$6 05@$7; Texas and Cherokees averaging 804 and 1,046 lb., at $3 87½@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,800 head, against 6,200 head for the same time last week, and 11,800 head for the same time last year; the market is not yet fairly opened, and but few transactions were made, at about last week's prices; the quality is generally poor, only a few loads of fair to medium quality offering; there are no prime Sheep in the yards; only about 700 head were disposed of for the week thus far; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $5 25; Indiana Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $5; Illinois Sheep averaging 81 lb., at $4 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 6,100 head for the same time last week, and 9,100 head for the same week last year; the market for the week has been moderately active; the sales were brisk, about 2,250 head being disposed of; we quote to-day, Yorkers, corn-fed, $7 75@$8; Grass-fed, $7@$7 40; Heavy Hogs, $8 10@$8 25; four cars, including odds and ends, only remain in the yards unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,349 head. There was a moderately fair demand. Very choice Cattle were not numerous, the supply running largely into the under grades. Prices remain without change. There was not much activity in ordinary stock. Sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $7 75@$8 50; third quality, $6@$7. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,622 head. Last week's prices were fairly sustained, the best Lambs selling at 6½c. There were sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$2 50 each; extra at $3 75@$5; Spring Lambs at 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market dull and in buyers' favor: light demand for shippers; sales, common to extra Shippers, $4 25@$4 75; Stockers, $3@$4; through Texans, $2 25@$3 75; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs quiet but steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 head; sales chiefly at $7 85@$8 for Bacon grades, and $7 50@$7 85 for common to prime heavy; a few extra Philadelphia sold at $8 50@$8 60; shipments, 4,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market more active but prices lower; extreme range of sales, $2 50@$4 75.

END OF A SINGULAR SUIT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Aug. 11: "A claim preferred against the State for 100,000,000 francs seized by Gen. Bonaparte in the Venetian Treasury in 1797 has just been decided by the Paris courts. This sum formed part of the fortune left in 1676 by a man named Jean Thierry, the son of a Champagne shoemaker, who had ingratiated himself with a rich Greek merchant named Tipaedi, and had become his heir. Thierry left the property, which included realty in Corfu, Venice, &c., to his kinsmen of the same name in Champagne and Lorraine. On his executor instituting inquiries for them, three clerks in the French Foreign Office put in a claim, backed by forged certificates of genealogies, and received 300,000 francs on account before the fraud was discovered, whereupon they absconded. A multitude of pretended heirs then presented themselves, but the Venetian Government was naturally suspicious of them. In 1782 a special commission reported 364 conflicting claims. In 1791 the Constituent Assembly referred the matter to the Paris Tribunal, and it was afterward remitted to the Cour de Cassation, which gave no decision. The case slept till 1866, when a Mme. Rosalie Cotton came forward as heiress, claiming in particular the sum confiscated by Napoleon and expended in the support of his troops. The Treasury being ruled not liable, she sued the State, a Mme. Sequin putting in a counter-claim. The court, without deciding on the accuracy of their pedigrees, has decided that the seizure of the money was a military and political act, and that the suit is, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. The claimants will now, perhaps, resort to the Council of State. When Jean Thierry left his father's stall in 1650 in quest of adventures he little thought that a Paris tribunal would be called upon 200 years after his death to decide the claim to his inheritance."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, D. W. Seaman sold the three-story brick house and store, with lease of lot 18 by 60, on Third avenue, east side, 167.6 feet north of East Fourteenth street, lease dated March 26, 1865, for twenty-one years, with privilege of a renewal, ground rent $175 and taxes per year, for $5,900 to John Weber.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed, as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of the building, with lot 20 by 89.5, on Elizabeth street, east side, known as No. 40 on a map of Edward Livingston property, adjourned to Sept. 6; also the sale of the buildings, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street, adjourned to Aug. 31; also the sale of the four lots, 99.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, adjourned to Aug. 31; and a sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the frame house, with lot 23.1 by 83.4 by 23.6 by 83.6, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to Sept. 7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 18.3 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 170.3 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 233.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 21, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

Building Statistics.

The Bureau of Inspection, Robert McGinnis, chief, reports plans submitted for twenty-five new buildings at an estimated cost of $273,600, classified as follows: Tenements, 18; first-class stores, 2; miscellaneous, 5, including First Baptist Church, at corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Of the first-class stores one proposed for erection on south-west corner Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, to be constructed of brick and iron, five stories in height, 69x104, at an estimated cost of $90,000. Plans were also submitted for alterations to 17 buildings, at an estimated cost of $32,500, making a total of estimated cost for erection of new buildings and alterations of old ones of $306,100; number of special applications submitted for the erection of frame structures, 20; approved, 13; rejected, 3; pending, 4.

The Bureau of Violations, Andrew Owens, chief, reports unsafe buildings, 20; unsafe buildings made safe, 26; taken down, 1; unsafe-building notices served, 37; violations of law reported, 15; violations removed, 10; violation notices served, 42; violation cases sent to attorney for prosecution, 16; special surveys on unsafe buildings, 3. The Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron Work, Charles K. Hyde, chief, reports 18 buildings as requiring fire-escapes and additional means of egress, and 36 buildings as having, in compliance with requirements, been provided therewith; fire-escape notices served, 76; fire-escape notices sent to attorney for prosecution, 2; iron arch-girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved, 25; 671 buildings are also reported as having undergone inspection or re-examination, 295 of which were inspections of buildings as to the condition and availability of outside fire-escapes therein heretofore provided; 91 were re-examinations of churches, chapels, and places of worship, relative to egress requirements; 69 were re-examinations of buildings previously reported as requiring either fire-escapes or additional means of egress; 171 were mere inspections of front iron balconies as to their safety, &c.; 36 were inspections of stores and factories in reference to hoisting openings thereing being properly guarded against accident, and 9 were official inspections of theatres and places of amusement in reference to fire-guards, means of egress, and violations of section 29 of the building law as follows, to wit: Fifth Avenue Theatre, Third Avenue, Union Square, Wallack's, Tivoli, Robinson Hall, Metropolitan, Volks, Gilmore's and Thomas' Gardens. Additional fire-escapes were ordered in the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Theatres.

Projected Buildings.

In East Fourth street, No. 96, store and tenement, brick, 25 by 54; Mrs. Jane Harrington, owner.

Cortlandt street, corner New Church, third-class store, iron and brick, 106 by 10; Mrs. J. J. Emmons, owner.

First avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-first street, stores and tenements, 25 by 51; Michael Murray, owner.

Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-first street, first-class store, estimated cost $90,000, iron, 69.8 by 104; Owen Jones, owner.

First avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Eighty-seventh street, store and tenement, brownstone, 25.6 by 54; Peter Wehelin, owner.

One Hundred and Fifty-first street, south side, 175 feet from Cortlandt avenue, frame dwelling; Frank Kaisch, owner.

No. 269 Bowery, first-class store, brick, 25x90; Michael Adrian, owner.

No. 149 West Thirty-second street, public building, brick, 24.8x54.3; P. M. Fegen, owner.

Second avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, stores and tenements, brick, 25x50; D. P. Ingraham, owner.

Willard avenue, north side, 325 feet east of Third avenue, frame dwelling, 13x20; Charles Barrit, owner.

No. 435 West Thirty-eighth street, stores and tenements, brick, 25x63; J. Puck, owner.

Same in Nos. 437 and 439; same owner; same material.

West Thirty-ninth street, tenement, brick, 25x42; George Wiley, owner.

Fifth avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, brick church, 42x68; First Baptist Church, owner.

Avenue B, store and tenement, brick, 25x58; Mrs. Maria Gucker, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling, with lease of lot, on 3d av., e. s., 167.6 ft. n. of 14th st., lease dated March 26, 1865, for 21 years, with renewal, ground rent $175, and taxes per year; size of lot 20x60	$5,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Manhattan st., n. s., 14.10 ft. w. of 125th st., and 193.6 ft. w. of 9th av.; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Konrad Sans, foreclosure	$3,000
Rivington st., s. w. corner of Mangin st., 24.1x75; Rosa, wife of Frank Baier, to George Hess, (subject to mortgages, $5,000,)	2,500
Waverly st., s. s., lot No. 74 on Findiay map of Fairmount, 1850, 25x100; Mary Broughton, (Elizabeth, N. J.,) to Matthew Hall, West Farms	450
37th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; 39th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9, q. c.; Elizabeth, wife of William Derleth, to John O'Neill, Sr.	1,100
43d st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; John C. Wieboldt to Siegmund Schwartz	11,300
47th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5, house and lot; Bernard F. McCahill to Catherine, wife of John Bannon	23,000
49th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x75, house and lot; William Hill to Michael Ryan.	14,000
58th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 5x100.4; also, rear lot, adjoining above on w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 58th st., 25x50.2, foreclosure; George S. Wilkes, Referee, to Sarah, wife of Isaac Klein	5,000
87th st., n. s., 157 ft. w. of Avenue A; runs n. to intersection of Astor's lane, and s. w. 27.4 ft. to 87th st., n. s.; thence e. 22.8 ft. to beginning; Joseph Hillenbrand to William L. Conklin	500
113th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th avenue; 50x100.11, Ca. G.; Mary A., wife of John A. Linherr, to Maria L., wife of J. G. Schull,	nom.
124th st., s. s. 287 ft. w. of 4th av. 18x100.11, house and lot; Henry Gentles (Baton Rouge, La.,) to John D. Thees	18,000
125th st., s. s., 502 ft. w. of 3d av. 25x100.11; Henry Gentles (Baton Rouge, La.,) to John D. Thees	9,000
Jackson av., n. e. cor. Peace st., 200x200, with one-half of avenue and street in front of premises, Pelham; Union st., s. s., lot No. 33, map of Teutonia Homestead Association, 75.6x135; Henrietta Bruckman (widow) and Herman Bruckman et al., heirs-at-law of Philip Bruckman, deceased, to Morris Falkenau	400
3d av., e. s., 75.10 ft. s. of 126th st., 24.11x80; Alexander Miller to Michael Weber	16,000
Beginning at a point which is the n. e. corner of stable, runs thence w. on a prolongation of same line to the new road from King's Bridge to Yonkers, at a point opposite Church of the Mediator, thence s. on said road until it strikes the old Post road, wid., thence e. along Post road until it strikes a line drawn along the e. line of said stable, and a prolongation thereof to the old Post road, thence n. along said line to beginning, 2¾ acres, with carpets, gas-fixtures, furniture, farm implements, &c., now on said premises; George H. Moller to Joseph H. Godwin, Sr.	2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 28, part, 5 years, per year	$3,200
3d av., No. 771, store and first floor, 5 years per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 27 WEST 45TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ATtractive four-story brown-stone, No. 27 West 45th st., 22x60, with two-story extension, dining-room on first floor. The house is well arranged, fitted up in the most attractive manner, and in perfect order throughout. Lot 100.5. Price low and terms to suit. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine and 35 East 17th st.

A WELL-BUILT, ADMIRABLY-LOCATED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 60, lot 100 feet, on 48th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; location unexceptionable. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, first-class houses well located on all the leading avenues and streets.
BERNARD SMYTH, No. 5 Pine st.

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FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, less than 100 miles from New-York, about 120 acres, with river front of half a mile; gate, garden, and billiard-house; unincumbered. Address R. S. T., Poughkeepsie Post Office.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FIFTH AV. and Murray Hill, to a private family only, for two or three years. Billiard-table, &c.; rent, $5,000. Address B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—WANTED to buy or lease, a dwelling-house between 30th and 59th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; house first class, good neighborhood, rent moderate; will purchase at reasonable cash price. Address H. C. G., Box No. 713 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE A DESIRAble house in a desirable location worth $25,000. Address J. E. F., No. 483 10th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOURstory brown-stone first-class private residence, No. 6 West 38th st., first door from 5th av.; family going abroad; none but first-class parties need apply. Apply for permits to D. AHEARN, No. 103 Lexington av., from 11 to 1 and from 4 to 7.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, BEtween 30th and 31st sts., opposite Grand Hotel. Inquire of D. L. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON FOR an institution; Protestant; middle-aged; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of housekeeping, dignified, and capable of directing servants and nurses; work arduous; compensation liberal. Address, stating experience and giving references, C., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chamber-maid; best references. Call at No. 56 West 48th st., basement.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ORANGEman preferred. Apply at No. 146 West 39th st.

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DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT
CALLED
THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

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PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

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STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

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A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES a situation as companion to a lady or as nursery governess; City or country; has considerable taste concerning matters of dress. Address C. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a respectable, well-recommended, desirable young woman; good chamber-maid; thorough waitress; excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; very neat, willing, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, well tempered, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is experienced in both capacities, and can furnish good City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &C.—By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice, respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in any capacity; best of reference. Call or address No. 241 East 31st st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—COUNtry preferred; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman whom we know and can recommend as a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a good laundress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; or can take first-class laundress' place; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

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COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; is economical and careful in her kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call at No 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, reliable girl as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work; is willing and economical; good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; YOUNG, ABLE, and temperate; a first-class servant in every respect; will cook and assist with washing; good reference; city or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country, hotel, or boarding-house; good reference. Apply at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly; she is neat, honest, industrious, and obliging; best City references. Can be seen for two days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; PROTESTant; steady and reliable; for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 786 3d av., near 49th st., toy store.

COOK, &C.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking thoroughly; is very neat and tidy; has good references, and will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; good cook; coarse washing; good reference; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; Mrs. Hardman.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

COOK, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No 154 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City references; would like a permanent home in the country. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 12 West 42d st., near 10th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups and desserts; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook or to do general house-work; can furnish good references. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A PRIVATE family preferred; best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; BEST of reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 West 54th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and seamstress to go out during the dull season for $1 25 per day in City or country; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines. Address Competent, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY seamstress to work by the day, week, or month. Call or address at the Ladies' Directory, 45th st. and Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl who is a good cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general work, for City or country; has two years' reference, and is a good worker; makes bread, &c.; an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 20 Jane st.; ring bell four times; call for two days.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, for general house-work or chamber-maid; City or country. No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid, possessing the highest qualifications; is a perfect hair-dresser, a tasty trimmer, and very obliging; recommendations from the best families. Can be seen at French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, WELL-EDUcated German Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant young woman who is a good family laundress; makes up fine garments in superior style; can puff, polish, flute, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery; also gentlemen's linens; has the best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands fluting, and is willing to assist with other work; good reference. Apply at No. 32 West 13th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG PERSON, EXPERIenced with children, to take charge of growing children; is trusty and bright and very willing; can bring highest testimonials from last employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT German young woman; is thoroughly reliable; a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has good reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE in a gentleman's family; can take care of a baby from its birth, and would make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 210 East 63d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMpanion.—By a young girl; wages not so much importance as a good home. Address immediately, Miss Nettie Barnette, York, Penn.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent infants' nurse; is accustomed to the care of children; sews neatly; a good home preferred to wages; City or country. Apply at 152 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT AMERican girl as nurse. Call Thursday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 33 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; experienced; City reference; as child's nurse or chamber-maid; is willing to be useful, and last employer can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

NURSE.—AS LADIES' MONTHLY OR WEEKLY nurse; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; work by the day or week; understands dressmaking and finishing of ladies' dresses in the neatest style; City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &C.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, a few more engagements; is a perfect cutter of family clothing and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 26 East 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a competent seamstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; best reference; terms moderate. Call or address M. H., No. 122 East 51st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at 327 East 16th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman, in City or country; is a thorough waitress and an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at 223 East 29th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, fine ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, or go out by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 1,299 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WASHING, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a few families' or gentlemen's washing; 50c. to $1 a dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 107 West 24th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN SOLICITS washing at home; is A1 on gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; can give five years' reference from present employers. Call at No. 350 1st av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like a gentleman's and lady's washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A WOMAN, an engagement to go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHes washing and ironing in or outside the house. Call at No. 137 Ludlow st., Room No. 19, top floor.

MALES

CLERK, &C.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-one, as clerk in some store; is a good, plain writer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. W., No. 227 East 31st st.

COACHMAN, &C.—COOK, &C.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman, gardener, and farmer; wife as cook, laundress, and dairy-maid; both have a thorough, practical knowledge of their business; are obliging, industrious, and strictly temperate; long and unexceptionable references. Address P. K., No. 57 (new number) Sussex st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRSTclass coachman; is sober, honest, and obliging; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference; can milk if required; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address G. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best City reference. Address G. K., Box No. 262, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man; careful driver; excellent groom; (married,) no incumbrance; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call or address Q., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as being trustworthy, temperate, and obliging; lived four years in my employ; has twenty-five years' experience as coachman in this City. Call at No. 518 6th av., for J. T.; can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Address H. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also a good gardener; willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address L. Keeny, No. 319 East 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRSTclass coachman; has four years first-class City reference from his late employer; is a trustworthy man in every respect. Call or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., Club Stable, corner 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Address, for two days, A. E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &C.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIenced man as first-class coachman; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; has both City and country references. Call on or address T., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; UNderstands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; will make himself useful; strictly temperate; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, aged twenty-seven; five years' first-class City reference as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses and harness. Address D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, native of Denmark; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; best reference. Address N. Peterson, Box No. 108 Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address William Jackson, private stable, No. 107 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; six years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 232 East 20th st., rear stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; is strictly temperate; can milk, and furnish good City reference. Address N. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, CITY or country; is capable and obliging; good City reference. Apply to Jesse Daw, No. 683 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY. APPLY for two days to E. O. N., No. 38 Lewis st.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED NORTH German as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best of references. Apply at John Fisher's dining saloon, No. 12 Dutch street, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; SINgle; understands vines, greenhouse, flower and kitchen gardening, &c.; excellent references. Address L. C., Box No. 58, Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A medical or surgical nurse, with ten years' experience, can address Nurse, Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at store No. 659 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young man, (English;) first-class reference. Address H. L., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$200.—THIS AMOUNT WILL BE PAID for a permanent position paying a fair salary, by a young man who has held a position of responsibility and trust for over ten years, and can command some capital if required. Address J. S. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address
JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $25,000 TO $50,00 capital in the wholesale butter, cheese, and general produce business. Business well established. A party desiring an interview will address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A QUARTER OR HALF INterest of a valuable patent for sale. Apply to SHEPARD & BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address
ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address
THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,
STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE
Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to
WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.)
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept, 27;
KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST. No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY
For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE.
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.

Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the [illegible] of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL'S DIPLOMEE, (PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching the higher English branches, French, and music desires a position in a school or family; music a specialty; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 543 Broadway.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH offers her services to ladies of neglected education for all the English branches; best references. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF music and French wishes morning engagements in families or schools. Address B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

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W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 25 | *RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA....................Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA......................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.......................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING........................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz......................Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre..........................Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....................Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M. | The Queen, Sep. 18, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS..Sept. 8
ETNA..Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS..Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

REGULATOR, Capt. HOCKEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM............................Wednesday, Aug. 25
CHARLESTON.................................Saturday, Aug. 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..Aug. 31, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CHINA..Sept. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO...........................Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........................Thursday, Sept. 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO,
CITY OF MEXICO...........................Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........................SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...................SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.................SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND......Aug. 25 | SWITZERLAND.......Sept. 6
NEDERLAND......Sept. 18 | STATE OF NEVADA. Sept. 30

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Aug. 25 | STATE OF NEVADA.. Sept. 6
VADERLAND......Sept. 18 | SWITZERLAND........Sept. 30

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.........Sat., Aug. 28 | MAIN...........Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.........Sat., Sept. 4 | HERMANN. Wed., Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin..60 gold.
Steerage..30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA.................Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
COLOMBO..........Aug. 28 | HINDOO...............Sept. 25
NAVARINO.......Sept. 11 | OTHELLO................Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.........................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............................20 00
First-class to Albany..20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st.. 8:00 A. M. | Saturday, 21st..12:00 M.
Sunday, 22d...... 8:00 A. M. | Sunday, 22d..... 1:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d..... 8:00 A. M. | Monday, 23d.... 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 24th... 9:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 24th... 1:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 25th.. 10:30 A. M. | Wed'day, 25th... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th. 11:30 A. M. | Thursday, 26th. 4:00 P. M.

HELEN.

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st.. 3:30 P. M. | Monday, 23d..... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d..... 1:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 24th... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th... 2:00 P. M. | Wed'day, 25th... 6:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 25th... 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 26th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.. 3:00 P. M. | Friday, 27th..... 6:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th..... 11:00 A. M. | Friday, 27th..... 4:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.

Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

N. B.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 21, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens' (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8:45 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27, 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

On and after

THURSDAY, July 1, 1875,

Trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M., and 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 8:15, 10:15 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:40, and 11 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will leave hourly from 8:30 to 10:15 A. M., and thereafter every 35 minutes until 10:30 P. M.

On SATURDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) connects with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.
R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS.—BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY BY dealing direct with the manufacturer. A large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS,

5 PER CENT. GOLD, DUE 1895,

Interest Payable January and July,

Coupon or Registered,

FOR SALE BY

CHASE & HIGGINSON,

NO. 27 DREXEL BUILDING,

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST. NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL PLUMBERS' TRAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 162 AND 164 WEST 27TH ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at the office of the company on
MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1875.
Poll open from 10 to 12 A. M.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery,
(Organized 1860.)

INTEREST DATED MONTHLY. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of September will date interest from that time. HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band always on board the Americus.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27, E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
GENERAL SEDGWICK.
Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M., 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS
AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, AND GEN. SEDGWICK,
MAKE SIX TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,
giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST
BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK
WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.

Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fannie Francis, (her first appearance here;) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)

*** Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in THE GRAND DUCHESS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Positively last week of
THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.
with all the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
DRESSES,
AMAZONIAN MARCH,
SINKING SHIP, &c.

On MONDAY, Aug. 30, the American tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will appear, for one week only, in his admired impersonation of
HAMLET,
supported by a powerful cast, composed entirely of
AMERICAN ARTISTS.
CHEAP PRICES! CHEAP PRICES!

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Popular prices. Fifteenth week of Popular prices.
ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Decided hit of Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant opera
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

Home talent appreciated when superior to foreign. House crowded nightly.

Miss Nellie Laskelle, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Nellie Allen, Miss Venie Clancy, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. George Atkins, Mr. C. W. Butler. Large and well-trained chorus, full orchestra, magnificent costumes, exquisite scenery by Matt Morgan. No expense spared to secure a magnificent mise-en-scène.
EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..Manager
BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK
with
THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED
even at this,
THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.
A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
THE MODEL THEATRE OF NEW-YORK.
THE GRANDEST VARIETY COMPANY
IN THE WORLD.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 and 108 East 23d st., with board: private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly, handsomely and newly furnished: also other rooms; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families: also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, near 5th av., to let, with or without private table; also floor to let unfurnished. MURRAY HILL, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THREE HANDSOME FURNISHED CONNECTING rooms, on second floor, also three on third floor, to let, with board, to families or singly. No. 46 West 32d st., between Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—THIS ELEGANT RESIDENCE will be opened on the 20th as an apartment-house, with table d'hôte attached. Private stable adjoining the house.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To let, an entire floor, elegantly furnished, either to a party of gentlemen or a small family; private table or breakfast only. References exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; small tables; table d'hote.
H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without private table, for the season; location unsurpassed. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, large room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

THREE FLOORS, THREE ROOMS DEEP, en suite or singly, with large closets and bath, and first-class table; private or otherwise; references. No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—PARTIES DESIRING TO engage handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table, can do so now, for the Winter.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant hall rooms for gentlemen, with board; also rooms en suite.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

TWO OR THREE CHOICE ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, to let, with or without board, en suite or singly. Call at No. 23 West 30th st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if preferred.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., AN ELEGANT suite, with or without private table; highest references given and required; family private.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE.

The fine Summer and Winter resort at Chatham is now open for the accommodation of boarders.

House is large and commodious, with verandas on three sides and grove attached.

Rooms very cheerful and well adapted for families.

Three minutes' walk to depot, making a convenient home for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Is one hour and five minutes' ride to Hoboken, on Morris and Essex Railroad.

References exchanged, and very reasonable terms.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A FEW ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD CAN be had at Clifton Beach, Greenwich, Conn., twenty-five miles from City, by New-Haven Railroad; location high and healthy; immediately on the Sound; bathing, boating, fishing; terms moderate. Address Box No. 65, Port Chester, N. Y.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS ACcommodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms. A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Prima Donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts,
BOULOTTE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOULOTTE.........................Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE..................Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD......................Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR

and every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Musical Director.........................Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY..............by..........Mr. MATT MORGAN

New costumes and appointments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th st. and Irving place.
KIRAFLY BROTHERS........Lessees and Managers
THURSDAY, AUG. 26,
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
of the greatest romantic Comedy spectacle of
AROUND
AROUND WITH ALL ITS
AROUND ORIGINAL
PARISIAN SPLENDORS.
THE
WORLD
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Extraordinary mechanical and scenic effects.

Admission, $1; orchestra and orchestra circle, reserved, $1 50; boxes, (containing four,) $5 and $6; proscenium boxes, $10 to $20; family circle, 50 cents. Box office now open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.

We hereby state that the KIRALFY BROTHERS have bought and are the SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE PROPRIETORS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS of Adolph D'Ennery and Jules Verne's Original Porte St. Martin Spectacle of
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS,
and all other parties playing a version are infringing thereon, and will be prosecuted by us.
T. H. FRENCH and THEODORE MICHAELIS,
Assignees of
D'ENNERY and JULES VERNE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ON STATEN Island for September and October; large and pleasant rooms; fine view of the Bay; fifteen minutes from the ferry landing and convenient to cars; No. 5 Fiedler's Park, Tompkinsville. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 5,670, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE PERSONS wishing board on a gentleman's farm, in the Valley of the Connecticut, an elegant place, please apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House, 31st st. and Broadway.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED IN A FARM-house near the ocean and bay; good shade and fine drives, &c.; terms from $4 to $7. Address B. ROBINSON, Southampton, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED BY A gentleman and sister in a neat, strictly respectable private family in first-class neighborhood; terms about $90 per month; permanency if suited; best references given and required. Address A. A., Box No. 3,432 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A pleasant room and board in a STRICTLY PRIVATE family living below 23d st.; price not to exceed $20 a week. Address HOME, No. 429 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.

NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct, or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors

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DANIEL A. HEALD, THOMAS L. THORNELL,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, GEORGE WALKER,
I. SMITH HOMANS, DAVID A. WELLS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
AUG. 26, 27, AND 28.

The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.

The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st. at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.

Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races. W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, FRIDAY, Aug. 27, SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON,
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.
MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY,
my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL,
mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
LORD, DAY & LORD, Executors.
Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.
CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

SEVENTEENTH STREET OUTLET SEWER ASSESSMENT.—Parties liable for this assessment please communicate with SAMUEL MILLIKEN, Real Estate Agent, No. 456 6th av., before paying same.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of
Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,
to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be
HAMLET,
on the opening night,
next MONDAY, AUG. 30,
when Mr. SULLIVAN will have in support the full Shakspearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBERT, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜
is now begun,
and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER
PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE	SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.
CROWDED	COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY.	Every scene used is new and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
Proprietors............................Messrs. APPLEBY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Lurline"...................................Wallace
WALTZ, "Life let us cherish"..........................Strauss
FINALE, Third act "Don Carlos"........................Verdi
BALLET MUSIC, "Reine de Saba".......................Gounod
OVERTURE, "Robespierre"..................................Litolff
INTERLUDE }
INVOCATION of the ALPENFAY } "Manfred" Schumann
DRAMATIC FANTASIE..Hiller
HULDIGUNG'S MARSCH..Liszt
BALLET MUSIC, "Rienzi".....................................Wagner
AIR DE BALLET, "La Guitare," (new)...........Anthiome
WALTZ, "Wiener Blut"..Strauss
MARCH, "Adolf"..Michaelis

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE...Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN
IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, first appearance of the eminent baritone,
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
GRAND CELEBRATION TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF GOETHE,
on which occasion the price of admission will be $1.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
SERENADE BAND.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART...Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN.....................................Manager
THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE
will commence the Fall and Winter season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day.
THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th Street,
will be reopened on 1st September, 1875.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and THEODORE S. FOWLER, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Clews and Theodore S. Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JOHN M. GUITEAU, Solicitor for Petitioners, No. 181 Broadway. au18-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and ERNEST ZEIDLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Henry Clews, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JOHN M. GUITEAU, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 181 Broadway. au18-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John S. H. Clark, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," and that the sixteenth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1875.
au25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. JEFFERS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of COLLINS L. BALCH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ELLIOTT CONDICT, and others, bankrupts.—Frederick K. Condict, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any, they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Frederick K. Condict, bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au18-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY C. SPALDING, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au18-law3wW*

HENRY B. BUNSTER, A BANKRUPT, in the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, estimated to amount to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; and, also, all the right and title of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee,
No. 47 Broad st., New-York.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN LEFFERTS against HENRY A. JONES, Edward A. Jones and Marie E. Jones, his wife, The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York.—Suit No. 3.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au4-law6wW* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SKIRMISH WITH BURGLARS.

DR. HAMMOND REPULSES THREE MEN

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY YESTERDAY MORNING—THE DISCOVERY AND ALARM—PISTOLS FIRED ON BOTH SIDES—ONE OF THE ROBBERS SHOT—NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. HAMMOND.

An attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning, by a desperate gang of burglars, to enter the residence of Dr. William A. Hammond, at No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, for the purpose of robbery, but they met with such a warm reception that they were compelled to retreat without having accomplished their object. The residence of Dr. Hammond is situated on the north side of Fifty-fourth street, about midway of the block between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It is an elegant mansion, about ninety feet deep, and is luxuriantly furnished. On the west side of the house is an open lot, which is separated from the sidewalk by a low board fence. Between the yard of Dr. Hammond's residence and the open lot is another board fence about ten feet high, but on the side facing the open lot are several piles of stones, which make the scaling of the fence a very easy matter. Owing to the exposed condition of the rear portion of the premises, Dr. Hammond has a telegraphic alarm connected with each door and window on the first and second floors, with an indicator in his dressing-room on the second floor. Dr. Hammond's family is at present absent from the City, and the Doctor is generally absent on Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday night the only inmates of the house were Dr. Hammond and two colored domestics. When the Doctor retired to rest he examined all the doors and windows, and found them secure. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Doctor, who sleeps on the second floor of the house, was awakened by the sound of the burglar-alarm. He was satisfied that an attempt was being made to enter his house, and springing to his feet he went into the front room and, lighting a match, discovered by reference to the indicator that the rear window of his study had been opened. The Doctor turned off the alarm, which had been sounding loudly all this time, and, arming himself with a revolver, proceeded to the bath-room in the rear of his bedroom, the window of which overlooks the yard. Throwing open the window, he saw three burglars in the rear of his residence. Two of the men were in the yard, while the third was standing on the fence, apparently endeavoring to reach the window of the study, which had been raised a few inches. Dr. Hammond demanded of these men their business, but received no reply, whereupon the Doctor fired two shots in rapid succession. One of the men groaned as though he had been wounded, and one of his companions said: "Bill, are you hurt?" but received only a groan in response. Dr. Hammond fired two more shots at the burglars, but with what effect cannot be determined.

The burglars then scaled the fence and were making their escape, when one of them, after gaining the top of the fence, turned round and called out with an oath, "That's your game is it?" These words were quickly followed by a shot from the burglar's pistol. The Doctor was standing at the window and the bullet grazed his forehead, producing a slight abrasion of the skin, and then imbedded itself in the wall above his head. The burglars disappeared over the fence into the open lot, and Dr. Hammond, without waiting to dress himself, ran into the street and gave an alarm. The noise of the pistol-shots had aroused the neighborhood, and in a few moments several policemen from the adjoining posts made their appearance. Aided by a number of the residents a thorough search of the open lot was made, but the burglars had escaped. On a pile of stones immediately beside the fence of Dr. Hammond's house a piece of muslin about the size of an ordinary pocket-handkerchief was found, saturated with blood. On the boards of the fence in the yard were found two well-defined blood stains. These stains were found about seven or eight feet apart, and it is believed that they were made by the wounded burglars in scaling the fence. Dr. Hammond, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, appeared confident that he had wounded at least two of the intruders. One of them he thought was shot through the lungs, judging from the bright color of the blood on the rag found in the open lot, and must be badly wounded. The Doctor says that he noticed this man throw up his hands and clutch at the fence as though unable to scale it, and his companions seized him by the arms and dragged him over into the open lot; and it was after finding his companion wounded that the burglar fired at him, (the Doctor,) who was standing at the open window in his night-shirt, and was, therefore, a conspicuous mark for the burglar's pistol.

The search for the burglars was continued by the Police till long after daylight, when it was abandoned. No trace of the burglars was found after leaving the lot alongside Dr. Hammond's house. It was reported that several suspicious persons had been seen to enter the unfinished building at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. This place was thoroughly searched by the Police, and in it were found a number of men who make this place their nightly habitation, but none of these men were wounded, nor did any of them answer the description of the burglars as given by Dr. Hammond. Sergeant Whitcomb, in charge of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, on being informed of the affray, instructed Detectives Levins and McGowan to take charge of the matter and to use every exertion to discover the whereabouts of the burglars. Later in the day Dr. Hammond called on Superintendent Walling at the Central Office, and reported the facts to that official. Several of the Central Office detectives were detailed to "work up" the case, but up to last evening they had not made much progress. At the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station can be seen the bullet fired by the burglar at Dr. Hammond, which lodged in the wall. But for the burglar-alarm which Dr. Hammond had connected with the doors and windows of his house, the burglars would have had no difficulty in effecting an entrance. A domestic in the employ of Mr. Whitehead, who resides at No. 44 West Fifty-fourth street, directly opposite Dr. Hammond's house, stated to the Police yesterday that about 8 o'clock on Monday evening she saw three men lounging about the neighborhood. They passed in and out of the open lots adjoining the Doctor's house several times, and although their movements were of so suspicious a nature as to attract her special attention, she made no report of the matter, nor did she tell it to her employers or any one else until yesterday. The men seen by this domestic were no doubt the burglars. The girl says that she noticed them particularly, and although she cannot give an accurate description of these men she thinks she could identify them if she saw them again.

THE NOE TRAGEDY.

THE VICTIM BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH—SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF HIS WOULD-BE MURDERER.

During all of yesterday the unfortunate Mr. James H. Noe, who was assaulted by a burglar in his store, No. 275 Greenwich street, remained in an unconscious condition at the Relief Hospital, No. 160 Chambers street. He had changed greatly for the worse from the previous day, and was considered to be in an extremely critical state. Indeed, he was hovering all the day between life and death, but still the surgeons did not give him up. They said that he might die at any moment, that he might survive in his present condition for several days, and that, again, he might entirely recover. He was in a ward entirely to himself, and, in addition to the nurses of the hospital, is attended night and day by his wife and children, so that he is in every respect as well cared for as if he were in his own house. No one except the members of his family is allowed to see him, and in his present state even these do not attempt to hold any conversation with him. There is no doubt that the sudden collapse of the patient was due in a large degree to the excitement caused by confronting him with the several men stupidly arrested by the Police, who did not have the slightest resemblance to the burglar described by Mr. Noe. Owing to this fact the only promising clue which has been obtained may in the end prove entirely worthless. This clue was the arrest of a man known to the Police as Jack Corbert by Detective Reilly, of the Central Office.

When he received the description of the burglar on Sunday Reilly immediately began looking for Corbert, for he knew no other of the fraternity who answered it. He had seen Corbert a few days before and knew that in general, but especially as to his peculiar side-whiskers, he was identical with the description with which he had been furnished. He knew further, or at least said he knew, that Corbert confined himself almost exclusively to the scuttle business, and that the job in Greenwich street was precisely the kind of one in which he would be likely to be engaged. The hunt for Corbert was, therefore, at once begun, and unceasingly kept up. The first result was to strengthen suspicion, for he was not to be found in any of his usual haunts all day Sunday and Monday until late on the night of the latter day. Then he was pounced upon in the drinking saloon in the basement at the north-west corner of South Fifth avenue and West Third street. He was at once taken to Police Head-quarters and locked up for the night.

Early yesterday morning Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten, by order of Superintendent Walling, took the prisoner to the Chambers Street Hospital, for the purpose of confronting him with Mr. Noe. On arriving there, to their great disappointment, they found the victim in an unconscious state and wholly unable to identify any one. To make sure that such was the case, the surgeon entered Mr. Noe's room and asked if he thought he could identify the man who struck him. The sufferer murmured "Yes! Yes!" The surgeon then took his assistant by the shoulder and asked "Is this the man?" The feeble response was: "Yes! Yes!" It was evident that an identification under such circumstances would be worthless, and the prisoner was not therefore taken into the presence of the wounded man, but was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where authority to hold him was obtained, when he was returned to Police Head-quarters and he was locked up. At the hospital Mrs. Noe, the surgeon, and others who have so often heard Mr. Noe describe the man said that Corbert was the only one brought there who in any way resembled the assailant. Even he did not answer in every way, for he had not the side-whiskers required in the assailant. But Detective Reilly traced Corbert up to Friday last, and found that he then had precisely such whiskers. Since then he had not been shaved, but an unpracticed hand had cut them close to the face. No one has yet been found who saw him on Saturday or Sunday, but the detectives are busily engaged on the case, and hope to-day to get some evidence that will warrant them in holding him or justify his discharge. There are other valuable clues in the case which have been obtained, and Superintendent Walling has great confidence that the assailant will be brought to justice.

At 8 o'clock last evening the surgeons at the hospital stated that Mr. Noe was still unconscious and would probably remain so for some hours. They had not then given up hope of his recovery, but said that at least one more day would be required to decide the matter.

MINOR ROBBERIES.

The following robberies were reported at the Central Office yesterday: The liquor store of John Burke, at No. 328 Pearl street, was entered by burglars on Monday night. They effected an entrance by forcing open the door leading from the hallway, and stole cigars and liquors valued at $25.

While Patrick Mallen was lying asleep in his room, at No. 57 Avenue D, on Monday night, a thief entered and carried off $22 worth of clothing.

While William C. Emmett, of No. 45 East Tenth street, was lying asleep in the doorway of a building in Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, on Monday night, he was robbed of a gold watch valued at $40.

Mrs. Lena Murray, of No. 215 East Twenty-third street, reported that a domestic who had been obtained at the Labor Bureau disappeared on Monday, taking with her wearing apparel valued at $22.

The apartments of Joseph Wood, No. 159 First avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Monday, and robbed of four coats valued at $120.

Unknown sneak thieves entered the apartments of Mrs. Hess, at No. 762 Ninth avenue, on Monday afternoon, and carried off $40 in cash and clothing and jewelry valued at $249.

The barber shop of Ferdinand Herbert, at No. 79 East Houston street, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and robbed of property valued at $79.

RAPID TRANSIT MOVEMENTS.

ANOTHER SECRET SESSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS—THIRD AVENUE FAVORED AS A ROUTE.

At the secret session of the Rapid-transit Commission yesterday, the Commissioners were engaged in a protracted conference with Mr. Courtwright and George R. Scott, both of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, but what the discussion related to could not be ascertained. Mr. J. E. Sewell, the representative of Mr. J. G. Willson's plans, has been granted a hearing by Engineer Newton. Letters were received from F. F. Rowland and Richard H. Buell. The first mentioned offers to furnish capital to construct a double-line elevated railway, provided the Commissioners will locate the route from the Battery to South Ferry, to Whitehall, to Beaver street, to Broadway, to Nassau street, to City Hall, to Chatham street, to Bowery, to Third avenue, or from Chatham street through the blocks to Mott or Elizabeth street, to Third avenue, and from thence to a point near Harlem River, together with a branch from a suitable point to the Grand Central Depot; and also, provided the Commissioners authorize a proper extension into the annexed district, so that two additional tracks may be hereafter erected alongside that of the first road.

Mr. R. H. Buell, who recently addressed to the Commissioners a synopsis of a plan for a rapid-transit railway, many features of which were objected to by the Commissioners, sent yesterday a second communication, and asked them to appoint a day to hear arguments in answer to the various objections.

Commissioner Delamater stated to the reporters yesterday that the Commissioners looked with favor upon Third avenue as the most suitable for a rapid-transit route, the crookedness of the down-town streets along that route, he said, being the only thing that might interfere with its possible selection. The Commissioner said he was confident that the Commissioners would agree upon a route within a week's time, at the furthest.

It is reported that at the conference of the Commissioners held last Friday, Sir E. W. Watkins, President of Metropolitan Underground Railway, of London, stated that, if the Commissioners would adopt an underground plan, he would provide the necessary capital to build, equip, and carry on the road. In a conversation with the reporter, Commissioner Brown, in alluding to the above fact, said that Mr. Watkins had informed the Commissioners that the London Underground Railway was able to carry passengers at the rate of two cents (of United States money) a head, and at the same time to reap an immense profit. Commissioner Brown continued that, if low rates could be successfully adopted in England, he thought the same could be done here. The Commissioners, he continued, were unanimously agreed upon fixing the rate on the future rapid-transit route at five cents a passenger, but he thought that the rate could even be reduced to three cents and still leave enough margin to yield a company a handsome profit. If the rates were so reduced, he further said, the road would be patronized by the laboring classes, and by that means it would be an efficient agent in securing the ultimate removal of the lower class from the tenement district to the healthy suburbs of the Metropolis, and thus confer an inestimable benefit not only upon them but also upon the capitalists who employed them. It is currently reported that the Third Avenue Railroad are in favor of the Cornell plan recently submitted to the commission, and that they desire its selection rather than any other, as it is least liable to interfere with their business.

It is maintained by the gentlemen composing the Citizens' Rapid-transit Association that the time legally allowed for the deliberations of the Commissioners will expire on Sept. 8. In consequence of the near approach of the expiration of the period allotted for their labors, the Commissioners are making, as previously stated, every effort to agree upon a decision within a week's time, and in a few days they will consider the report of Engineer Newton, which has been in preparation for some time, and which will recommend to the consideration of the commission such of the plans as have been offered as seem to him to be most practical and best adapted to the purpose to be accomplished. On Friday the Commissioners will make a tour of examination around the City, to investigate the various routes at present under discussion, in order to test their practicability.

AN IMPORTANT SANITARY DUTY.

NECESSITY OF REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS TO DRAINAGE—HEALTHFULNESS IN THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Harris presented the following report:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 21st inst., there were 674 deaths reported in this City, which is the same number that were verified for the previous week. The mean temperature was at 76 and 76.4 degrees Fahrenheit in these consecutive weeks, the maxima were at 85 and 84 respectively, and the average of atmospheric humidity equaled 80-100 and 83-100 of total saturation in the respective weeks. In this fortnight of highest temperature and greatest humidity the death-rate has not increased. The steady decrease of mortality since the first week of July is associated with the immense rain-falls which in these four weeks ending last Saturday amounted to 11.69 inches depth of water.

There were a few more deaths of infants and a few more from diarrheal maladies last week than in the previous week, but no more than the increase of temperature and humidity accounts for. The marked decrease of small-pox, (only seven deaths,) measles, (three deaths,) diphtheria, (thirty-two deaths,) and bronchitis (only six deaths) is worthy of notice. Not a death from scarlatina and only six from puerperal diseases were reported. The death-rate the past fortnight was equal to 33.06 per 1,000 annually. The deaths of children under five years of age exceeded sixty-five per cent. of the total mortality in all ages. The death-rate in that portion of the population which is five years of age and upward (935,000) was less than 15 in the 1,000 annually. This is more favorable than the average rate in that large class of the City inhabitants for the year. This unusual healthfulness, which has been promoted by unusual cleansing, may not continue unless wet cellars, basements, and all obstructions to drainage are opened and kept clear during this time of excessive saturation. The occasional occurrence of fatal cases of dysentery and typhoid fever show that this is now an important sanitary duty.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Aug. 14—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 20; measles, 14; diphtheria, 57; small-pox, 34; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending Aug. 21—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 25; scarlet fever, 9; measles, 7; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 36; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

THE WAR ON THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The Captain of the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday sent out several policemen with orders to arrest all the liquor-dealers who could not show their licenses. About seven of these were apprehended, but on being arraigned before Judge Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, they were discharged, no evidence being on hand that they had sold any liquor. The court held that it was not an offense to simply expose liquors for sale. Frederick Busch, of No. 299 Avenue A; Michael Cottrell, of No. 328 First avenue, and Susan Sheridan, of No. 264 First avenue, were held for trial, they having been found in the act of selling liquor without the necessary licenses.

CRUELTY IN A BROOKLYN HOSPITAL

CHARGES AGAINST NURSES IN THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL—AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—DENIALS BY NURSES AND DOCTORS.

Charges of a serious character have been made against the management of the Kings County Hospital, an institution which, like the Lunatic Asylum, is under the care of the Commissioners of Charities. The accusations are brought by persons of good repute, residents of Brooklyn, who have recently been under treatment in the institution, and who have been encouraged by the outburst of public indignation at the cruelties practiced upon the insane patients at the former establishment, to lay their sufferings before the public. Affidavits specifying the nature of the ill-treatment complained of, and which in its way equals the horrors that have been revealed in regard to the Lunatic Asylum, have been drawn up and signed by the outraged patients, and are to be submitted to the proper authorities without delay. In this case, as in that of the Lunatic Asylum, the Commissioners have taken the defensive on behalf of the institution assailed. This was shown in the "investigation" commenced yesterday morning, in which, instead of summoning the abused inmates as witnesses, the board contented themselves with calling before them persons at present resident in the hospital, to prove that they had not personally witnessed the alleged cruelties. The first affidavit upon which the charge against the managers of the hospital is based, is that of Mrs. Pennington, of No. 83 Gold street. She says that several weeks ago, while suffering from debility and paralysis of the left side, she was placed in Ward No. 22; she was under the care of a Miss Hardy, who beat her, and otherwise maltreated her in the most outrageous manner. In the daytime Miss Hardy refused to allow her to lie down, although the complainant was suffering from excessive weakness at the time. On one occasion, when, overcome by fatigue, she lay down for a few moments, the nurse [Miss Hardy] dragged her from the bed and threw her on the floor, where she lay helpless for several hours. The nurse swore at her in the most profane and obscene manner, and when Mrs. Pennington, in despair, threatened to tell the doctor of her treatment, Miss Hardy struck her a violent blow on the mouth and knocked her front teeth out. The complainant, on account of her paralysis, had to be fed by the nurse. One day the latter became enraged at what she considered the slowness of the patient, and thrust the spoon against the roof of her mouth, inflicting such a wound that each time the spoon was withdrawn it was covered with blood. Mrs. Pennington was also an eye-witness of cruelty to other patients.

Mary Cary, of Franklin street, was brought to the hospital in a dying condition. She was too weak to do anything, and the nurses in attendance amused themselves by slapping her, pulling her hair, and beating her until she moaned piteously, "Don't kill me; for God's sake, don't kill me." She died on the Sunday following. An old lady, name unknown, who was afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, was placed in Miss Hardy's ward. Throughout her stay she was most shamefully abused. One day Miss Hardy threw her across a rocking-chair and beat her in the most brutal manner. A little crippled girl, suffering from a very loathsome disease, was assigned to Ward No. 19, under the care of Mrs. Moran; it was necessary for the nurses to bathe her frequently, but the patient was constantly neglected and allowed to suffer for want of proper treatment. One day Mrs. Moran lifted the little girl out of bed by the hair of the head and threw her into the bath-tub as though she were handling a dead pig.

Mrs. Pennington's affidavit also charges Miss Hardy and two other female nurses with drunkenness, and says that during their fits of intoxication they treated the unfortunate patients with renewed cruelty. The complainant was forced by the continued abuse to leave the hospital before she had recovered. Her only shoes were a pair of thin slippers, and when the time came for her to leave the rain was pouring down in torrents. She begged for something to put on her feet, and told the house nurse that she had no shoes. The latter replied, "You have got to go, —— —— you, even if it rains pitchforks." Mrs. Pennington is the wife of a laboring man, and enjoys the reputation of being an industrious and truthful woman. Her statements are corroborated in every particular by Miss Eliza J. Graham, who resides at No. 4 Orange street, opposite Mr. Beecher's church. She entered the hospital on July 15, while suffering from a pulmonary complaint. She was a patient in the same ward with Mrs. Pennington. Two days after her entrance she was forced to sit up, and medical attendance was withdrawn from her. She told the nurse that she was weak, and the nurse called her a —— fool and a —— pauper. She was forbidden to rest on the beds, but one day she was compelled to lie down from exhaustion, and the nurse raved and swore at her until she was obliged to get up.

When she was asked why she did not complain to the doctors, she said the nurses would have whipped them all the more if they had. Beside, the doctors did not seem to care very much for the patients. She distinctly says that Miss Hardy was given to liquor, and one night came into the ward drunk and covered with mud.

A so-called "investigation" into the foregoing facts was commenced yesterday in the hospital building, before Commissioners Norris, Raber and Midas. Neither Mrs. Pennington nor Miss Graham were called, but in their stead several epileptic and half idiotic patients were put upon the stand and examined as to the status of the institution. The first was Mary Phelan, a poor emaciated woman, who begged to be excused, and pleaded, "I am too weak to say anything; I don't know anything." It appeared that she was suffering from heart disease and partial paralysis. Notwithstanding her objection, and the fact that she was too weak to sit up, Commissioner Norris insisted on her being questioned. She testified that she was confined in the same ward with Mrs. Pennington, but saw nothing of the cruelties alleged to have been practiced. She had nothing to complain of personally, and had always been treated properly by Miss Hardy. A recess was here taken.

When the Commissioners reassembled, Annie Clark, a patient, was called as the second witness. She had never seen any ill treatment on the part of Miss Hardy, and considered the latter a kind and efficient nurse. Sarah J. Howe, another patient who was afflicted with water on the brain, corroborated most of the statements of the preceding witness, but admitted reluctantly that Miss Hardy had come home one night under the influence of liquor, and that her clothing was covered with mud. Bridget Hardy, the accused nurse, was next called. She swore that the charges made by Mrs. Pennington and Miss Graham were untrue, and that she had invariably treated them with the greatest kindness and consideration. Mrs. Pennington had no teeth when she came to the asylum, so that they could not have been knocked out during her stay there. She never struck or beat her in any way, and all of the statements to that effect were utterly false. The complainant had fallen out of bed once or twice during her confinement. The witness admitted that she had come home one night with her clothing soiled, but denied in the most emphatic manner that she had ever been intoxicated or used vile language toward the patients.

Eleanor Martin, the Matron of the hospital, gave the accused nurse an excellent character, and said that she had never heard a complaint against her. Mrs. Martin also swore that Mrs. Pennington had no false teeth when she entered the hospital, and had herself said that she had left her false teeth at home. Maggie Quirk, an epileptic, aged fourteen years, was then placed on the stand, but it appearing that she had been in the institution a year and a half, while her memory only extended over a period of six weeks, she was sent up stairs by the Commissioners. Mrs. Moran, another of the nurses, corroborated the testimony of the Matron, and of the patients already mentioned. She had heard Miss Hardy talk loudly sometimes, but nothing more. Dr. A. T. Bristow, the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, stated that the institution had been regularly inspected by the proper authorities, and was by them deemed to be in a good condition. He had heard nothing of the alleged cases of cruelty until within a day or two. He visited the hospital twice a day, and never saw any marks of violence or abuse upon the patients. The investigation was adjourned to Friday next at 10 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND.

The unsettled weather does not seem to have affected the popularity of Coney Island. Each Sunday has seen crowds of visitors on its shores, and it is a gratifying fact in connection with this most accessible marine lung of the great twin cities, that it is rapidly losing the character for rowdyism which brought it into disrepute. A walk last Sunday from the depot of the Coney Island Railroad to the point where the steam-boats leave for New-York, a distance of more than two miles, did not reveal a single instance of noisiness or drunkenness. This same walk is over as fine a piece of sand as the world can show, and makes any one fond of riding long for a good horse. With the ocean on one side, and the tufty hummocks covered with coarse grass on the other, it recalls those glorious sands at Schevenen, in Holland, where, if your horse be a bolter, you may give him rein with impunity, for a galloping ground of miles and miles of firm sand lies before you. The large tavern near the steam-boat landing is as fine a point to witness a sunset as any around New-York. It stands perched on a hummock overlooking the "sandy tracks," and commands a view of ocean, river, Staten Island, and Sandy Hook. The immense piazza is filled with cloth-clad tables, and is a favorite dining resort. The student of light and shade effects may find much to learn at Coney Island, which has a picturesqueness in this and other respects far too little appreciated. The sand hummocks, backed by fir groves in the distance, the long, unbroken line of splendid sand, with the waves dashing upon it, and the commingling sea and river view, afford a combination almost unique. It is far too good a thing to be surrendered to rowdyism, and in the interest of the public of two cities every effort should be made to prevent all that may shock eye or ear.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We acknowledge receipt of $1 from "Tillie," Long Branch, for the Poor Children's Fund.

Collector Arthur returned to his post yesterday from his vacation, looking entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

The George W. Clyde, which arrived yesterday from Galveston and Pensacola, was subjected to as strict a quarantine as the steamers which have recently come from Havana.

The *Arcadian* has been sued by Edith O'Gorman, "the escaped nun," for libel, on account of statements in an article on ex-Father Gerdeman. The papers were served yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steam-ship Scythia, which left Liverpool on Aug. 14, and Queenstown on Aug. 15, reached this port yesterday morning with mail news later by two days.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 30,948 letters and 44 bags of newspapers, of which the Wyoming took 26,600 letters and 42 bags, and the City of Mexico 4,348 letters and 2 bags.

The Customs authorities say that the imports continue to increase rapidly, with every prospect of a brisk Fall dry-goods trade. Yesterday's receipts were $627,000, and those of the day before $507,000, making a total for the past two days of $1,134,000.

William Garmon, twelve years of age, who lived at No. 424 West Forty-first street, was run over and killed yesterday by engine No. 41 of the Hudson River Railroad, at Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue.

Postmaster James returned from his vacation yesterday. He is suffering from a bad attack of hay-fever, and his foot, which was injured by the spilling of a strong acid upon it before he went away, is still far from well.

There are many applicants for office under the new Corporation Counsel, but he does not seem to be disposed to make appointments at present. It is said that Tammany will claim some, if not all, of the places in the gift of Mr. Whitney, and that John Kelly will undertake to make the selections.

An unknown boy, about seventeen years of age, was instantly killed yesterday at Greenwich and Canal streets. He was riding on the roof of a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad, and was knocked off when the car passed under the Elevated Railroad.

A baby hippopotamus, valued at $20,000, the property of P. T. Barnum, and the second one ever exhibited in this country, arrived last Saturday from Bremen by the steamer Mosel. The hippopotamus, together with two diminutive elephants, two caffirs, and a horse antelope, will be temporarily placed in Central Park.

Mayor Wickham, Controller Green, Chamberlain Tappan, and Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, held a conference yesterday for the purpose of deciding whether the interest on City stocks and bonds should be paid by checks for the amount on each coupon. After a brief interchange of views they adjourned without taking action on the matter.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. Cushman in the case of Frank McGoey, who was supposed to have died from the effects of wounds received at the hands of an unknown man. The examination, however, showed that the man died from hemorrhage of the lungs, and the case was plainly not one of homicide.

Robert H. Johnson, cotton dealer, of No. 115 Pearl street, informed the Cotton Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements on account of the non-receipt of expected remittances. Mr. Johnson failed some time ago, and was granted an extension by his creditors. Meantime he has been unable to regain his former position.

Burdett, Dennis & Co. sold by auction yesterday 5,950 cigars and 3,740 bundles of cigarettes, the former the proceeds of the recent exciting chase by Officers Kane, McCort, and Hogan after smugglers in the bay. The cigars, at prices ranging from $80 to $147 per thousand, brought $701 72, and the cigarettes netted $860 02. Six rubber bags, in which the cigars were inclosed previous to being thrown overboard, were sold at seventy-five cents each.

The following changes were made yesterday in the Appraiser's office: Nathaniel Kelly, appointed clerk and verifier, at $1,200 per annum, vice Thomas C. Peters, removed; William M. Frew, sampler, at $1,200, vice Patrick O'Conor, removed; Thomas Stewart, Jr., sampler, at $1,000, vice Frew, promoted; Matthew T. Robinson, messenger, at $900; Byron Laflin, examiner, at $2,000, vice James Sherlock, removed; James McLaughlin, clerk and verifier, at $1,200, vice S. M. Berliner, removed; Thomas Price, sampler, at $1,000, vice McLoughlin, promoted; James Nevin, opener and packer.

BROOKLYN.

The case of Alderman O'Connell against John P. Cox, on a charge of threatening to assassinate, was called up for examination before Justice Morse. The accused waived an examination, and was put under $1,500 bonds to keep the peace.

An order of arrest was granted yesterday by Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, against Archibald Hyman, of Wakefield, R. I., at the suit of Mrs. Regina Jacobs, of South Brooklyn, who charges Hyman with breach of promise of marriage, and lays her damages at $5,000. Hyman was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

Judge Gilbert dismissed yesterday morning the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Percy, imprisoned on a charge of forgery. The court held that it had no power to review the evidence unless the magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction. Percy was remanded to await the action of the District Attorney.

The funeral of the late Mary E. Rankin, a colored woman, aged 116 years, took place yesterday from No. 58 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased, who was born in Newtown, Long Island, was for many years a slave of Major Moore. She has had twelve children, four of whom are still living, the oldest being ninety years of age.

A quantity of nickel, evidently intended for the manufacture of counterfeit five-cent pieces, was discovered by the Police yesterday morning in a vacant lot in Lexington avenue near the house occupied by the Loughrey brothers, whose exploits have been described at length in THE TIMES of a recent date. The metal is supposed to have been left there by the "gang" of which Lowinski and the Loughreys were members.

LONG ISLAND.

A union camp-meeting of the African churches on Long Island is appointed to be held in Benjamin Mott's grove, at Pearsall's Corner, commencing to-morrow, and continuing two weeks.

The Republican Central Committee of Queens County held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and settled upon the apportionment from the various towns in the county conventions as follows: Hempstead, 11; North Hempstead, 6; Newtown, 5; Oyster Bay, 8; Jamaica, 4; Flushing, 11; Long Island City, 4. The place for holding the county convention was fixed at the Court-house at North Hempstead, and the time was left to the discretion of the officers of the Central Committee.

STATEN ISLAND.

The proposition to increase the Police force of Richmond County, Staten Island, has met with considerable opposition from the tax-payers, as it will increase the present Police tax to $60,000 a year. It is understood that a petition will be presented to the authorities for the increase of the force, signed by the Trustees of Edgewater, and seconded by the New Brighton Trustees. Under the present system a single patrolman is expected to guard the safety of 1,600 persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Martin Conway, of New Brunswick, who was drowned in the Raritan River, was recovered by his wife yesterday.

A coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was wrecked at Port Morris Monday night, and travel was obstructed for hours.

The City Clerk of Elizabeth is receiving applications from contractors for plans and specifications for the improvement of Elizabeth River.

Charles Schriber, of the firm of Schriber & Blatz, of Elizabeth, died in Pittsburg, Penn., Monday.

The Hudson County Soldiers' Monument Association has elected Judge William T. Hoffman President, E. P. Reichhelm Secretary, and ex-Mayor Garret D. Van Reypen Treasurer.

Mrs. Phœbe Smith, a crazy woman, forcibly entered the premises of George W. Tichenor, on South street, Elizabeth, on Monday evening, and abducted a little child of Mrs. Tichenor. She was arrested before she had gone far, and the child was restored to her mother.

A number of Italians carried Antonio Radice to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark on Friday. He was suffering from a terrible wound on his head, which they said had been inflicted by the falling of a stone while he was engaged at work on the railroad track. The injured man lingered in great pain till yesterday morning, when he died.

The Committee on Inventory and Appraisement reported to the Board of Education of Jersey City Friday night that the total valuation of school buildings in the city is $651,800; of books and stationery, $20,263 28, and of furniture, $44,300 63, making a total of $716,363 91. The most valuable of the school buildings is No. 5, which is rated at $73,000.

While the funeral procession which accompanied the remains of George C. Ludlow, of Paterson, to the grave yesterday morning was making its way through Mechanic street, the back seat of one of the carriages gave way and several young men who were sitting upon it were precipitated to the ground. One young man, a cousin of Mr. Ludlow, had his skull fractured and sustained besides other injuries, from which fatal results are apprehended. He was removed to the residence of Mrs. Sharter, where his wounds were dressed, and thence to the Ladies' Hospital for treatment.

Police Officer Burnett, of the Third Precinct (Jersey City) Police force, ran through the Pavonia road, near Palisade avenue early yesterday morning, to answer the cry of a woman who was calling for help, when he fell over a lamp-post, and striking on his spine injured himself so badly that his recovery is doubtful.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—Printing Cloths market steady at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for standard and extra 64x64, with a limited business.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Scythia, from Liverpool.

A. G. de Aguiar,
Mrs. B. Alden,
Rev. J. W. Andrews,
Miss Anderson,
Mr. and Mrs. Arquemban,
Miss Arquemban,
E. Ashforth,
Miss Baird,
H. A. Barling, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Barnard,
H. E. Barrett,
J. Beck,
R. J. Beech,
J. W. Flack,
C. E. Berry,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Blair,
H. A. Blair,
Master Lyman Blair,
Miss H. O. Blair,
Miss E. J. Blair,
Miss M. H. Blair,
Miss A. E. Blair,
C. B. Blair,
W. T. Blair,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyer,
Miss Browning,
A. C. Brown,
J. P. K. Bryan,
H. F. Budge,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnell,
J. D. Burnside,
Miss M. Hastings,
H. H. D. Butcher,
J. A. Cameron,
W. Campbell,
A. C. Coats,
J. A. Connor,
A. Cook,
Mrs. Corbett,
Two Misses Corbett,
R. L. Cutting,
J. Cutlan,
W. L. Cutting,
Dr. F. S. Lennis,
F. Evans,
J. Fass,
E. Felsenheld,
H. Field,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fowler,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman,
Miss Lawrence Lee,
Miss M. Lee,
P. Lennox,
Mr. and Mrs. James Levy,
Miss Cora Levy,
Mr. Limberger,
Mr. Lippman,
Miss Liscombe,
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lloyd,
J. Lobat,
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lottner,
Mr. Lougee,
James Lupton,
J. Lynch,
Miss MacAulay,
Mr. MacAulay,
E. C. B. Mastea,
J. McNab,
W. Menlove,
J. Merrylees,
A. J. Miles,
T. Miller,
J. Miller,
E. J. Mingey,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Montgomery,
Mr. Mortimer,
Mrs. Noll,
A. Nordeu,
W. H. Odell,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Page,
Mrs. and Miss Polk,
W. Pate,
Mrs. Pate,
Miss Pate,
G. R. Paton,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Patterson,
S. R. Patterson,
C. F. Patterson,
F. M. Peyser,
Mr. Ransome,
J. Richmond,
Miss M. Ritchie,
J. Robertson,
Rev. Stewart Robinson,
G. Ross,
H. C. Russell,
Miss S. Sevier,
Mrs. Fyfe,
L. C. Garland,
Miss Gottschalk,
Dr. Gibb,
G. A. Ghenzer,
A. G. Goodall,
Miss Graham,
James Grist,
John Grist,
C. Hamlin,
T. Hanneman,
B. Hoppin,
Hon. C. H. Harrison,
R. E. Harrison,
W. Harvey,
R. K. Hattersley,
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Haxall,
Miss Haxall,
A. Herriman,
Prof. and Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock,
Miss Hitchcock,
Master Hitchcock,
W. N. Hoare,
Rev. Dr. Hoffman,
Mrs. Hoffman,
Miss S. M. Hoffmann,
Miss M. L. Hoffman and three children,
C. Homfray,
W. W. Houston,
J. A. Jasigi,
Miss H. G. Jones,
W. Jones,
B. W. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. John Jones,
Two Misses Jones,
Mr. Jones, Jr.
Marcus Kahn,
Mr. Keep,
Miss Keep,
Miss Kelly,
Miss E. E. Kemp,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenney,
J. C. Kerr,
R. L. Koe,
Mr. Kœnig,
J. F. D. Lanier,
Mr. Levison,
P. F. Lawton,
Mr. Oldenberg,
Miss Schneider,
J. S. Scott,
R. J. Scrivener,
Mr. Seeligman,
G. Sevier,
Mrs. R. Sharman,
Perry H. Smith, Sr.,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith,
J. Sporl,
J. Sporl, Jr.,
Mr. Stebbins and son,
Max Strakosch,
Robert Strakosch,
J. Formby,
A. Thibaudeau,
C. P. Thomas,
Lady Thornton,
Miss Thornton,
Miss F. Thornton,
Mr. Thornton,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Tweedy,
Mr. T. Tyriel,
G. W. Vail,
Miss Vernier,
J. L. Wall, Jr.,
Mr. Wardrobe,
Mrs. Wardrobe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Waterhouse and grandson,
Mrs. Wilder,
J. J. West,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Whitewell,
Mr. Whitewell, Jr.,
Miss Whitewell,
W. Whitewright,
F. A. Wilcox,
Mr. Wild,
Gen. Wilder, United States Army,
Miss C. Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams,
J. L. Wilson,
Mrs. L. Wise,
H. Wise,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wood,
T. S. Woolsey,
J. Wright,
N. B. Wysman,
E. M. Talbot.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:20 | Sun sets.....6:44 | Moon rises.11:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:28 | Gov. Island..3:17 | Hell Gate....4:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Aug 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Bark Mizpah, (Br.,) Cann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Jennie Morton, Smoot, Ponce, P. R., Abiel Abbott; Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Jeremiah, Ford, Newry, Ireland, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Cuba, (Br.,) Baldwin, St. Stephens, N. B., Heney & Parker; J. A. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Alexander, (Br.,) Forbes, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sunbeam, Kain, Port Antonio and a market, R. J. Goodwin & Sons; W. A. Wotherspoon, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Clifford, Bragdon, Baltimore.

Sloop Martha Amanda, Phillips, Bridgeport.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Scythia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 230 cabin and 113 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn; Aug. 17, lat. 50 54, lon. 23 46, passed brig T. Remick, bound E.; 20, lat. 45 20, lon. 44 10, passed bark Matilda Hilyard, (Br.,) bound W.; 23d, lat. 41 12, lon. 66 51, passed a German steamer bound W. showing signal letters P R L M.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Aug 16, and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Lewis, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Prince Hassain, (of Shoreham,) Gaston, Cork 33 ds., in ballast to Blake & Colley.

Bark Rosa B., (Ital.,) Barbagalete, Cork 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Annie S. Hall, (of Boston, new, 455 tons,) Nelson, Ellsworth 6 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Stephanino, (Ital.,) Genta, Dublin 34 ds. in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Aug. 28, Francisco Diorne, a boy aged eleven years, fell from foremast-head to the deck, and was instantly killed.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Berdeck, C. B., 11 ds., with plaster to J. R. Brown.

Bark Sacramento, Frazer, of and 15 ds. from Pictou, with coal to Perkins & Job.

Brig Manzanilla, Robbins, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Excelsior, Farming, Mystic, for Philadelphia.

Brig Nebo, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Macomber, St. Thomas Aug. 5, and Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to order.

Schr. Clara W. Elwell, (of St. George, Me.,) Long, Windsor, N. S., 22 ds., with 340 tons plaster to Bonneville & Edgett—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Susan, (of Boston,) Holland, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with spiling to Peters & Co.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Thompson, St. George, N. B. 14 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Lancaster, Hatfield, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sea Lark, (of Lubec,) Pike, Dorchester, N. B., 16 ds. with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Martha A., (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Glass, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Sea Lion, McIntyre, of and from St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to C. J. & J. Peters.

Schr. A. M. Eldridge, Herond, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Edward Burton, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to C. V. & V. C. King.

Schr. Lookout, Hutchins, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, Garrison, Lubec, with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Lee, Lewis, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to F. A. Smith.

Schr. Comet, Tracy, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Astra, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haskell, Hillsboro, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to Newark Cement Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary A. Rice, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Lacon, Kilpatrick, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Hope, Hill, of and 19 ds. from Walton, N. S., with plaster to order—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Schr. Annie Currier, Vanvort, of and from St. John, N. B., with lath to order—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Anna Leland, Bowan, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Mary Newell, Newell, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Helena, Burbank, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Anna Price, Ferris, Rockport, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. Louise A. Boardman, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Philbrook, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Sea Queen, Guptill, Sullivan, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. William Capes, Allen, Boston.

Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William A. Crocker, Kelly, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Clark, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plow Boy, Elliott, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cabot, Ellis, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Sylvan, Norcross, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Sarah L. Harding, Howe, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Henry Buschman, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Morris, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Amoy, Knapp, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Edwards.

Schr. Alice E., Reynolds, Nantucket, with fish to H. Miller.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to H. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Webster, Bath, Me.

Schr. William H. Van Name, Holmes, Vineyard Haven.

Schr. Freedom, Hall, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Baker, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Crosby, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revenue, Phinney, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Highlander, Woods, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pochassett, Rackett, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Clark, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Sherwood, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bigham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Holland, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Stow, Bacon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Katrina Vancourtland, Coe, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Anderson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Spencer, Courser, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Clark, New-Bedford.

Schr. William, Satterlee, New-Bedford.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, Frisbee, Newburyport.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Tribble, Mystic.

Schr. James H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Allen, Lynn.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Fall River.

Schr. Dexter, Tross, Pawtucket.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Challenge, Ferguson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Russell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Spray, Murray, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Excel, Hassett, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Fossett, Providence.

Schr. Amos Edwards, Summers, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. C. Lyons, Jeffreys, New-Haven.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Motz, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Parks, New-Haven.

Schr. Pioneer, Hatch, New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Hawkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza, Wasson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Clark, New-London.

Schr. Henry Clifton, Norton, New-London.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Chase, Portland.

Schr. Nellie Samper, Allen, Lynn.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Pawtucket.

Schr. William McCobb, Cleveland, Somerset.

Schr. Artist, Somers, Somerset.

Schr. William H. Prentice, Prentice, Bristol.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Wareham.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro; City of Mexico, for Havana; bark Albina, for Rotterdam; Nathaniel, for ——; brig Cascatelle, for Boston; schr. Traveller, for ——; steamer Myrtle, with Pollock Rip Light-ship No. 2 in tow, for Wilmington, Del.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cld. steamer Raleigh, Oliver, Charleston; brig Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Demerara.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; Richard Willing, Ller, Philadelphia; ship Loretta, (Sp.,) Vines, Havana; bark Alfarin, (Norw.,) Tjernen, Bahia; schrs. G. W. Porter, Hooper, Boston; Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Portland.

Cld. steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia; bark Anita, (Norw.,) Guthormsen, Stettin; schrs. Edna Harwood, Turner, West Indies; G. W. Porter, Hooper, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24—A. M.—Arr. bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Maroni, Liverpool; United States steamer Gettysburg, McRitchie, New-York.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, Hand, Philadelphia; schr. Pavilion, Linscott, Hoboken.

Cld. steamers Dominion, (Br.) Clements, Yarmouth, (N. S.,) George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore; schrs. Alfred Keen, Keating, Linyan, C. B.; J. W. Allen, Allen, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer George Appold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamer Champion, Lockwood, New-York, and Sea Gull, Childs, Baltimore.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 24—A. M.—There was a sharp blow all night from E. N. E. All the shipping reported here yesterday remains quiet. The barks Meridian and Charles F. Elwell went up yesterday, as reported. The steamer George W. Elder arr. from New-York at 5 A. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 24.—Arr. brig Anna Maria, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship Loreto; barks Amazon, from Rio, and Fannie H. Loring, from Cardenas; schr. Enos Briggs, from Barbados; brigs Iza, George W. Chase, and Moraney.

Passed out, ship Norseman, for Antwerp; barks Harvester and Wave King, for Londonderry; Fair Rover, for Newry; Aquidneck and Chanticleer, for Rio; brig William McKean, for Berbice; schr. Minnie G. Loud, for Havre.

A N. E. storm prevails here. The roads are full of shipping.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 24.—Arr. schr. Carrie Nelson; 11 ds. from Saba, for New-York, (lost bowsprit.) A three-mast schr., with main and mizzen carried away below the head, is anchored below the Brown.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 24—A. M.—Arr., last evening, schr. Watchman, from Frankfort, Me., with granite for the new ice-breaker.

The schrs. Lucia B. Ives, from Fall River, and Ada C. Doane, from Hyannis, anchored off here this morning and remain.

The schrs. E. J. Heraty, from Medford, and Addie B. Bacon, from Boston, are below here, working up.

The steamer Reading, for New-York; schrs. Armenia, Bartlett, for Providence; John Semes, for Rockland, and James W. Haig, for Lynn, passed down this morning.

The schrs. Kate E. Gifford, from Boston, and Charles Moore, from Providence, passed up yesterday afternoon. The schr. Harriet N. Miller, from Boston, passed up this morning.

The steamer Harrisburg, for New-York, is now passing down.

Noon.—The steamer Leopard, for New-Bedford, and schr. Sallie B., for Boston, passed down since the morning report. The schrs. E. J. Heraty, from Medford; William Collyer, from Providence, and Lena Hunter, from Boston, passed up since the morning report. The schr. Addie B. Bacon anchored off here at 9:30 A. M., and still remains; also, schrs. Ada C. Doane and Lucia B. Ives.

P. M.—Steamers Wyoming, from Savannah and Equator, from Charleston, passed up.

Schrs. Sallie B. Ludlam, from Boston; Hattie Page, from do.; George Churchenson, from do.; Martha Welch, from do.; Wm. G. Dearborn, from do.; C. W. May, from do.; Julian Nelson, from do.; J. Paine, from do.; Mary F. Carson, from do.; Estelle Day, from Providence; C. J. Bradley, from Bangor; A. J. Berkley, from New-York; J. J. Moore, from Providence; Mary A. Trainer, from Pawtucket: L. S. Levering, from Portland; Ann J. Laughlin, from Salem; S. H. Howes, from Providence; Anthea Godfrey, from Warren; A. D. Scull, from Boston; John A. Griffin, from Providence; M. A. McGraham, from Newport; Mary D. Cranmer, from Providence; Winner, from Portland; Fred. Watson, from Boston; Alexander Harding, from do; Wild Pigeon, from Somerset; Ocean Wave, from Newport; Ann H. Hickman, from Portsmouth, and Lucy K. Cogswell, from Portland, passed up this P. M.

Also, schr. Electa Bailey, from Boston, with loss of jibboom; schr. E. Jinnickson, from Boston, are now passing up.

Schrs. Ada Doane and A. B. Bacon got under way this morning and proceeded up.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives still remains.

Schrs. Marvin E. Rockhill, for Boston, and Ann S. Safford, for Pawtucket, passed down this afternoon.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 24.—Arr. bark Svanen, (Danish,) for Queenstown, in distress; (dismasted, &c., as before reported.) A survey will be held here. It is thought her cargo (of corn) is not damaged.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 24.—Arr. schrs. W. H. Dewitt, Round Pond, Me.; Helen Randall, Western Banks.

Sld. Josephine Long, New-York; schrs. Splendid, Benjamin English, Memento, Elbridge Gerry, and Ada Herbert, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug 24—A. M.—Cld. brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor; schrs. Alquissar, Low, Bucksport; Nellie Chase, Norton, Portland; Mary Standish, Higgins, Bath; Edith, Fuller, Boston; L. and A. Babcock, Smith, do.; Luella A. Snow, Pillsbury, do.; Sallie B., Bateman, do; Lehman Blem, Robinson, do.; M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, do.; J. N. Huddell, Cranmer, Salem: A. E. Safford, Ketchum, Pawtucket; Thomas Clyde, Fisher, Providence; Little Sallie, Smith, Somers Point; Maryland, Turner, New-York: R. Holmes, Burr, Washington; George Turbill, Miller, Washington; A. E. Moore, Phillips, Richmond; H. G. Ely, Watson, Richmond; J. Birdsall, Blake, Richmond; Minnehaha, Myers, Portsmouth, Va.

Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah; steamers F. Franklin, McLaughlin, Sassafras River; Josephine Thompson, Moore, do.; schrs. Mary Standish, Higgins, Gardiner; E. J. Heraty, Cannon, Medford; L. & A. Babcock, Smith, Boston; H. V. Miller, Miller, do.; Thomas Clyde, Fisher, do.; Kate E. Gifford, Gifford, do.; Lena Hunter, Somers, do.; Addie B. Bacon, Bacon, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24—Noon.—Arr. steamers Equator, Hinckly, from Charleston; Philadelphia, Davis, from New-York; W. Whilden, Riggans, from Baltimore: bark Meridian, Hoborst, from Bremen; brig Susie J. Strout, Higgins, from Matanzas; schr. Helen P., Jones, from Portland, Conn.

Sld. steamers Harrisburg, Reading, Leopard, and Centipede.

Spoken, 22d inst., 2 miles S. E. of Block Island barkentine Annie S. Hall, of Boston.

Cld. steamers Harrisburg, Worth, for New-York; Centipede, Miller, for Boston; Reading, Colburn, for do.; Leopard, Albertson, for New-Bedford; Norfolk, Turnnell, for Richmond; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, for Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, for New-York; bark Maggie Chapman, Eve, for Cienfuegos; schrs. J. B. Vandusen, Corson, for Boston; Thomas Booz, Hulman, for do.; S. A. Boice, Somers, for East Greenwich; L. B. Wing, Boice, for Gloucester; Starlight, Jones, for Charleston; Fanny G. Warner, Dickinson, for Newport; A. Bartlett, Smith, for Providence; C. Kienzie, Rockbill, for Pawtucket; Mattie E. Hiles, Smith, for Richmond; W. H. Mills, Parker, for Tuckerton.

PORTLAND, Aug. 24.—Cld. bark J. H. Chadwick, for Matanzas.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Aug. 24.—Arr. bark Atlanta, Davis, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Andeau, (Br.,) Miller, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Arr. ships Airlie, (Br.,) Rayburn, Glasgow; New-York, (Br.,) Curphey, Liverpool; Gareloch, (Br.,) Greenwood, Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. ship Geraldine Paget, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Liverpool.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamer Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, and Juniata, Catharine Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Cld. brigs Mira, (Norw.,) Ster, for Antwerp; Floral, (Sp.,) Lucass, Barcelone.

Sld. steamer Lucille, Bonnett, Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 24.—Arr. 23d, schrs. Jeddo, Magdalen Islands; Howard Holder, Philadelphia; Ettawanda, Boston, and R. Ross, Portland.

Sld. ship Wm. McGilvery, Blanchard, Liverpool, and bark Ada Burton, (Br.,) McGrath, Liverpool.

Arr. 24th, bark Ecuador, from Liverpool, (before reported. &c.;) brig Dante, (Br.,) Morton, Barbados; schrs. S. K. F. James and Mary Packard, Portland; J. K. Howard, Philadelphia.

PICTOU, N. S., Aug 24.—Arr. 23d, brig Dart, (Br.,) Cotter, Santander.

Cld. brigs W. Dobson, Pembroke, and Bismarck, Portland; schr. Unexpected, Pembroke.

ST. JAGO, Aug. 24.—Arr. previous to Aug. 23, bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Sld. for the United States, Napoleon III., J. H. Kimball, Anna, Capt. Wilhelmsen, Jessie Gilbert, and Baltimore.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., W. A. Heney, Rabboni, and Mary Celeste.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., "Guoen."

Arr. out on the 22d inst., M. E. Chapman, Sarah, Autocrat, California, and Alma, the latter in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Nellie, Advice, Aberdeen, Windsor, Merom, N. Churchill, Vancouver, Peerless, Medora, and Dagny.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Orpheus, Nora, Enrique, and Frederich Tomson.

The bark Ole Bull put in to Montevideo on the 23d inst. with her rigging damaged.

MOVILLE, Aug. 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Alexandria Capt. Montgomery, from New-York Aug. 9, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Aug. 14, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

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